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Speeches, Plans Highlight People's Assembly

Deputies Address Issues, Plans

AU051457 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 30 December on pages 2-4 carries 10,000 words of "extracts" from the speeches of deputies at the session of the People's Assembly in Tirana on 29 December.

Lavdosh Ahmetaj, minister of energy, is reported as saying that "As a result of the increased mobilization and sense of responsibility among working people, the plan for 1987 will be fulfilled in coal, engineering, and natural bitumen. The sound experience of these sectors has also been an encouragement for other working collectives in our sector. For example, in oil extraction, even though tasks were not carried out according to the plan, some collectives such as the Sheqishte Oil Extraction Enterprise and the fifth and sixth sectors of the Patos Oil Extraction Enterprise, etc. met their targets. Some partial achievements were also recorded in the oil and gas geological research sector, in the discovery of the new gas source in Povelce, in expanding existing oil and gas sources and in new organizations, who according to the data presently available have shown positive results.

"We have been careful on our part to refine organizational and management structures and the forms of remuneration in the oil industry, and have gained great experience in order to continue this process.

"The draft plan for 1988, drafted on the basis of the Ninth Party Congress directives, and in which 89.4 percent of oil production is planned to be obtained from existing sources, was submitted to the verdict of the working people at the base. Among the main factors in intensifying labor next year will be increasing the exploitation coefficient of existing wells, drilling new wells for oil and gas, geological research to ensure increased reserves and effectiveness in prospecting by drilling, the further tightening of scientific discipline, and the successful improvement of research and planning. Attention will also be paid to meeting the country's needs for electrical power and the fulfillment of export plans. In coal mining, work will be done not only to meet planned targets regularly throughout the year, but in particular to improve quality."

Shane Korbeci, minister for foreign trade, is reported as saying: "The tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress have not only opened up horizons, but have been a strong encouragement to increase the initiative and creativity of our work, improving working methods and organization, and, in consequence, the effectiveness of foreign trade has increased. He pointed out the tasks involved in working more imaginatively and cooperating more fruitfully with producers of goods for export and the users of imported goods, increasing initiative and efforts not only to sell all the goods that are produced for export, but to find other, additional resources for sale, in which field there have been improvements, although much remains to be done.

"Many producing enterprises are among the best in meeting export targets, such as the Librazhd ferronickel mine, the Rubik copper plant, the Selenice bitumen mine, the Gjergj Dimitrov agricultural cooperative in Tirana, the Koplik agricultural cooperative, and so forth.

"The tasks of the draft plan and state budget for 1988 submitted to this assembly for approval are complex, but perfectly within the bounds of the possible. It is our task to work more vigorously to find markets for the sale of all the export goods in stock and those that will be produced in 1988, to search for and discover new ways to add to our sources of foreign currency, and to spread the good example of the vigor and sophistication of the work done in supplementing and improving the balance of payments within the Ministry of Foreign Trade itself.

"In order to fulfill the tasks of 1988 we will take steps to create still more vigorous and sophisticated working methods, and will search for and discover ways to improve the balance of payments, not merely on the basis of the sale of our traditional and principal export items, but in finding new sources for export in close cooperation with production administrators and the districts.

"The foreign trade organs, under the leadership of the party and its Central Committee, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at its head, will work tirelessly to enact the decisions to be made at this assembly."

Engjell Hoxha, deputy to the People's Assembly, is reported as saying that "It is expected that the 1987 plan will be fulfilled in some important products such as ferronickel, copper, pyrite, blister copper, wire and cables, etc."

Farudin Hoxha, minister for construction, is reported as saying that "Although not all tasks were successfully completed according to the plan in 1987, 72 major productive and sociocultural projects entered the service of the economy, and more than 1260 projects covered by the plan [nenkufi] were completed, alongside 5,000 apartments which further strengthened the national economy and further improved the housing and living conditions of the people in town and countryside.

"Manpower and resources were also concentrated upon many important projects of the 5-year plan, some of which will be completed or will enter partial use in 1988, such as the new Dinamo factory, the Enver Hoxha Museum, the Banje hydroelectric station, the new nitrate plant in Fier, and others. At the Banje hydroelectric station, the construction work prior to the inauguration

of the first phase has proceeded at a fast pace, making it entirely possible that 33 million cubic meters of water will be provided for agriculture in 1988, as against a pledge of 25 million."

Ahmet Kamberi, minister of health, is reported as saying that "in implementing the teachings of the party, measures have been taken and important improvements made in the fields of protecting the environment from pollution and improving working conditions. For example, laboratories for pollution control services have been organized in some large enterprises such as the 'Steel of the Party' Combine in Elbasan, the 'Gogo Nushi' nitrate and ammonia factory and the oil processing plant in Fier, the soda and PVC works in Vlore, etc."

Simon Ballabani, deputy minister of people's defense, is reported as saying that "The party has always taken care that our armed forces should progress and develop side by side with the entire socioeconomic development of the country, so that they are continually being revolutionized and modernized, enabling them to respond to the mission the people has entrusted to them with ever-improving standards."

Assembly Approves 1988 Plan

AU051600 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 30 Dec 87 p 1

["Law on the State Plan for the Development of the Economy and Culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in 1988"]

[Text] After considering the draft plan for the development of the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in 1988, on the basis of Article 67 of the Constitution, and on the proposal of the Council of Ministers, the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has decreed:

Article 1 [subhead]

The main targets of the state plan for the development of the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in 1988, in comparison with the plan for 1987, are approved as follows:

General industrial production is to rise by 4.9 percent, and general agricultural production by 7.2 percent.

A total of 7 billion 800 million leks will be invested in the development of the economy and culture. The total transportation of goods in tons will rise by 1.6 percent, and passenger transportation by a total of 6 percent. The turnover of retail goods for cash will rise by 3.9 percent. Labor productivity in industry will rise by 2.1 percent.

Article 2 [subhead]

The Council of Ministers will work out the details of the plan for 1988 for the ministries and other central institutions, and will undertake measures to implement the tasks stemming from it.

Article 3 [subhead]

The law comes into force on 1 January 1988.

Tirana, 29 December 1987.

Number of law: 7186.

Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

1987 Plan Results, 1988 Draft

AU051301 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 29 Dec 87 p 1-2, 4

[Report submitted in the name of the Council of Ministers by Niko Gjyzari, chairman of the State Planning Commission, at the second session of the 11th legislature of the People's Assembly in Tirana on 28 December: "On the Fulfillment of the 1987 Plan and the Main Tasks of the Draft Plan for the Development of the Economy and Culture in 1988"]

[Text] Comrade deputies, 1987 was marked by the mobilization of our entire people, under the leadership of the party, to bring to life the historic decisions of the Ninth AWP Congress. Incorporated in the movement of "Standard-Bearers in Implementing the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, Fighters to Implement the Decisions of the Ninth Party Congress," the working masses in town and countryside further boosted their mobilization, commitment, and spirit of mass action to carry out their tasks as well as possible. Their optimism and militant readiness, and their daily labor to surmount difficulties and carry out their tasks, have also inspired and encouraged the work of organs of the state and the economy at every level.

The valued instructions given by Comrade Ramiz Alia at this year's AWP Central Committee plenums and at his meetings with communists, working people, and cadres in several districts, as well as the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the proclamation of independence and the 43d anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution, have also provided a powerful impetus for us to forge ahead.

The prestige of socialist Albania in the international arena has grown. Steps recently taken in expanding international cooperation and establishing diplomatic relations between our country and several other states testify once again to the correctness of the foreign policy pursued by our party and government.

Allow me, comrade deputies, in the name of the Council of Ministers, to report to this session of the People's Assembly on the conclusions reached in fulfilling the 1987 plan and the main tasks of the draft plan for the development of the economy and culture in 1988.

I The Fulfillment of the 1987 Plan [subhead]

During 1987, relying entirely on our own resources, we worked with mobilization to attain the basic objectives approved by the Ninth AWP Congress and the most recent People's Assembly session. The principal goals of the country's socioeconomic development were as a whole reached. The continuity of expanded socialist reproduction was ensured. The material and cultural prosperity of the people was guaranteed and increased, and the defense of the homeland was strengthened.

The working masses and economic and state organs, in their struggle to fulfill planned tasks, coped with the difficulties of growth and those created by the harsh winter and prolonged drought, and by the shortages of water and energy, whose deleterious effects were especially felt in meeting agricultural and energy targets, and as a result in some industrial and export branches and sectors too. This required conscientious labor and persistent struggle because, as our leader Comrade Ramiz Alia instructed, "Only with labor and effort can we surmount difficulties and carry out our tasks, and only by mobilizing all our resources and increasing and uniting all our energies can our country develop and progress." Our progress under these conditions, the maintenance of the dynamic character of the economy and the stability of the market, prices, and living costs, are a fresh testimony to the vitality of our socialist country and the farsighted economic policy followed by our party.

Industry in 1987 in general noted achievements in fulfilling its tasks, increasing production by exploiting existing productive capacity more fully and improving its efficiency, showing improvements in the extraction and processing of the country's natural resources, and so on.

The mining industry, and especially the ferronickel extraction and enrichment and coal and copper industries, not only fulfilled the tasks of the plan, but expanded the country's export capacity. Production in the chemical industry was 7 percent higher than that achieved in the previous year, while in the engineering industry, apart from the fulfillment of the machinery and equipment spare parts production plan, the way was paved for the wider use of domestic steel to replace imported steel. The food industry produced 5 percent more than in 1986, and made many improvements in obtaining agricultural and animal products faster and processing them more thoroughly. Many light industrial enterprises fulfilled the tasks of the plan and made greater efforts to increase their range of products, to improve quality, and to increase efficiency in production.

Better work was carried out in exploiting industrial waste products to create small and very small items to meet the demands of the people. The innovative spirit of our working people has made it possible to introduce into the economy many resources which used to be considered as waste, and has created new labor fronts without investment, or with very little investment. Working collectives in the districts of Tirana, Vlore, Durres, Shkoder, Korce, etc., have been especially distinguished in this scheme.

In agriculture, the districts of Fier, Lushnje, Elbasan, Shkoder, Gjirokaster, Tirana, Berat, etc., have achieved high results in wheat production, through a high level of mobilization, labor in mass actions, and the better use of agrotechnical measures. A yield of 44 quintals per hectare was achieved in the lowland zone, or more than 7 quintals per hectare more than in 1986. But in some districts, such as Korce, Diber, Pogradec, etc., because of the damage caused by the frosts of March 1987 and the inadequate work done to overcome the situation, there were significant shortfalls in fulfilling the plan.

Although the targets of the plan were not met, milk production rose by 17,000 tons in comparison with the previous year, as a result of the formation and expansion of small herds in agricultural brigades. Higher egg, tobacco, rice, and fruit production was also recorded. As a result of better work on the part of young people in the great olive mass action, olive production will be greater this year than last, and will be of higher quality. The priority given to strengthening the material and technical basis of agriculture has also helped confront the difficulties caused by the weather. Irrigation was extended to a further 13,000 hectares, and soil drainage to 4,000 hectares. More chemical and organic fertilizer was used. The level of mechanized agricultural work rose by 7 percent.

In 1987, following the directives of the AWP Ninth Congress and the decisions of the AWP Central Committee third plenum, comprehensive work was undertaken to create small livestock herds and to encourage brigades to sow fields to meet the needs of their own members for milk, beans, vegetables, and potatoes, as well as to promote a fuller conception of the brigade in agriculture as a production unit supplying its own members. In comparison with the situation at the beginning of the year, the number of cows on a national scale has increased by 20,000 head, and the number of small livestock has increased by 212,000 head. The small herds at brigade level alone now manage about 70,000 cows and heifers and about 150,000 small livestock. The districts of Lushnje, Fier, Sarande, Durres, and Permet

achieved the supply of their cooperativists with fresh milk from small herds in the course of 1987, which is one year ahead of the target set by the AWP Ninth Congress.

In 1987, work proceeded on more than 240 important production and sociocultural projects, of which 110 were put into commission. Work proceeded at a brisker pace on several major projects during the 5-year period, such as the Banje hydroelectric station, the Milot-Rreshen-Klos youth railroad, whose first stage was completed before schedule, the Mborje-Drenove viaduct, and so on. The drinking water mass action was successfully carried out, and new water supplies were created, or existing facilities improved, in about 300 villages and localities, as against the 200 water supply networks foreseen by the plan. The rail and road networks were improved in 1987, as were essential communal services for the people.

As a result of the development of production and determined labor, many working collectives also recorded achievements in the export field. In 1987, new articles were produced for export, and better work was done to increase the efficiency of foreign trade. Steps were taken to replace some imported materials with domestic production, and to tighten the savings regimen, especially in the import of raw materials.

Through the party's constant care, and on the basis of increased production, the living standard of the people was maintained and further improved. The turnover of retail goods rose by 3.2 percent, and the per capita consumption of main food and industrial products rose in comparison with 1986. More than 9,000 new apartments were built with state funds. Achievements were also recorded in the sectors of education, culture, science, and health.

In implementing the tasks of the Ninth AWP Congress, alongside the development of production forces, steps were taken to improve socialist relations in production, especially in the field of organizational and management structures, in establishing a better harmony between moral and material incentives, in linking wages more closely to labor results, and in using economic levers, more efficiently, etc.

But, as the AWP Central Committee has pointed out, the achievements of 1987 might have been still greater, if organs in the state and the economy at all levels, from the Council of Ministers to the base, had confronted some problems earlier and eliminated in time certain defects and weaknesses observed in management and organization. Despite improvements, the necessary initiative and zeal in labor have not been achieved everywhere, and not in the struggle against the love of a quiet life and against the spirit of acquiescence to the status quo which has been observed in the occasional sector of the economy and in the work of the apparatuses of some state and economic bodies in the central administration, in districts, and at the base.

The Council of Ministers has analyzed promptly and with a high sense of responsibility those nonfulfillments that have been observed, especially in certain key sectors whose work influences other branches and sectors of the economy. Of course, objective factors have also greatly influenced the failures to fulfill all the tasks of the plan in some important sectors of the economy. However, as Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us, it is up to us to oppose these influences with scientific organization and management, with determined labor and greater mobilization, so as to eliminate or minimize them. It must be said that the struggle to cope with difficulties that have arisen has not always been waged with proper intensity.

If work has not proceeded at the required pace in the oil and chrome industries, as Comrade Ramiz Alia has stressed, the reason must not be sought so much in shortages connected with objective factors, as in management weaknesses in the relevant state organs, centrally, in districts, and at the base. For instance, if the construction and soil improvement enterprises have not completed and put into commission various production projects on time, this is mainly a result of shortcomings in the organization, management, and coordination of duties among investors, those who execute decisions, the General Management Board of the Engineering Industry, and the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

There were also frosts and drought in the districts of Lushaje, Fier, Berat, Elbasan, Gjirokaster, etc., but they fulfilled their agricultural plans better than the districts of Diber, Korce, Kukes, Vlore, etc. The failure to fulfill tasks in livestock raising is a result of a failure to secure the planned number of animals, low fertility, and a failure to secure sufficient fodder. The average fertility of cows and small livestock has fallen by between 4 and 11 percent, while the weight of livestock at slaughter has fallen by between 25 and 30 percent. The spring silage plan was only 71 percent fulfilled, haymaking only 81 percent, and the plan for silage from corn stalks was only 85 percent fulfilled.

The above factors, both singly and together, have influenced the rate of development of expanded socialist reproduction as a whole, and the ever better fulfillment of the ever-increasing demands of the people. Their deleterious influence would have been very great, if the party, acting on the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, had not long ago created reserves of various kinds and enforced the principle of limiting consumption to production, limiting expenditure to income, and limiting imports to what our exports permit. The achievements reached and experience gained in fulfilling the tasks of the 1987 plan are an expression of the readiness of our people, with communists to the fore, to further the construction of socialism on all fronts, and is also an expression of their unshakable trust in the party's general Marxist-Leninist line and its correct leadership. These achievements and this experience are at the same time a major lesson teaching us how to meet and surpass

targets, how to surmount obstacles, and how to overcome difficulties of whatever kind. The Council of Ministers has shown care and has taken measures to refine methods and styles of work, combating signs of bureaucracy and liberalism, tightening control and enforcing demands for demonstrations of accountability, and passing on advanced experience into every cell and link of the economy.

Under the circumstances in which they were attained, the achievements of 1987 assume a fresh meaning and import, and enable us to shoulder even greater tasks in the future.

II The Main Tasks of the Draft Plan for Economic and Cultural Development in 1988 [subhead]

Comrade deputies, the draft plan for 1988 which the Council of Ministers is presenting for consideration and approval at this session of the People's Assembly, having received the approval of the AWP Central Committee Politburo, has been drafted on the basis of the directives of the AWP Ninth Congress for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the tasks set by the AWP Central Committee third and fourth plenums, and the valued instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia. It relies upon the human, material, financial, and foreign currency resources that have been created, and upon the experience gained and the achievements reached previously. The draft plan reflects the creative thinking of the working masses, and the many proposals made by working people to increase industrial and agricultural production, boost exports, and reduce production costs.

Its principal features are a fast growth rate in the social product and in the national income. Achieving this goal will represent an important quantitative and qualitative leap in fulfilling the tasks of the eighth 5-year period. It is a necessary precondition for achieving the expected growth in the people's prosperity, guaranteeing the necessary accumulation for expanded socialist reproduction, and making good the occasional shortfall that has been created in the first 2 years of the 5-year period.

The Council of Ministers thinks that these targets, although complex, are entirely realizable. But this does not mean that they will come about by themselves, without struggle and determined efforts to overcome the difficulties of growth, the difficulties of the blockade and the turbulent fluctuations of the imperialist-revisionist world. As Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed in his speech on the 75th anniversary of independence at Vlore, overcoming these difficulties demands more work, sweat, wisdom, and effort from all of us.

In preparation for this session of the People's Assembly, comrade deputies have already been given the targets and tasks for the country's social and economic development next year. I will deal with some of the principal guidelines and tasks for fulfilling the 1988 plan in the most important branches and sectors of the economy.

The tasks of industrial production for 1988 rely upon more fully exploiting the existing productive capacity, increasing labor productivity, putting into commission some new projects and plants, and expanding and reconstructing existing enterprises.

To meet targets in the oil and gas industries, whose production is expected to rise by 18 percent in comparison with 1987, measures will be taken to keep the entire productive stock of wells in use, to expand and increase the efficiency of secondary methods and intensification projects, as well as to employ new technologies in exploiting wells. The Ministry of Energy, the Executive Committees of the People's Councils in the districts of Fier, Vlore, Berat, and Lushnje, and the General Oil Management Board and its associated institutes will be required to work better to exploit every opportunity to increase production, as well as to increase the efficiency of research and prospecting on the basis of the material and technical means at their disposal, which will be yet further increased in 1988.

The Council of Ministers has also particularly analyzed the scientific work of the oil institutes and has prescribed specific duties in improving their scientific activity, especially improving the standard of the range of geological and geophysical projects studying the planning of new wells, the application of new technologies in well-drilling and oil and gas extraction, and so forth. Other administrative bodies will also work better to meet the quality and quantity targets that have been laid down for them in this important sector of the economy.

The 1988 plan gives greater support and priority to the oil and gas industries, and especially to their material and technical resources. Yet it is at the same time up to the cadres and other working people of this sector to exploit better, more economically, and more efficiently, the material and technical resources and the financial and foreign currency funds placed at their disposal.

The extraction and mining industry will continue to develop in accordance with the needs of the processing industry and will increase its exports. In 1988, in comparison with 1987, chrome extraction will increase by 12 percent, copper ore by 4 percent, ferro-nickel by 18 percent, etc. Some new minerals, such as fluorite, albitophyre, barite, refractory clays, and decorative stone will be placed on the market for the first time. These targets are set on the basis of the quantity and structure of mineral reserves, the level of their need for processing and the present rate of their exploitation, the extraction capacities of the labor front, and the measures which have been and will be taken to give priority support to this important industrial sector.

In carrying out the tasks set by the AWP Central Committee fourth plenum and the AWP Central Committee Politburo for chrome, the Council of Ministers has prescribed a range of specific measures to ensure that targets set for 1988 will be met. The Ministry of Industry

and Mines and the Executive Committees of the People's Councils of the Districts of Mat and Diber are firmly required to carry out the duties set before them to increase geological reserves and to meet the levels of mineral processing planned for every mine, sector, and brigade, on time with the required quality and variety, and without exception.

The plan expects improvements in the production structure of the iron and steel industry, in order to increase the production of steels for the engineering industry, and to reduce steel imports, so that domestic production will meet 70 percent of the country's needs, as against 68 percent in 1987. In comparison with 1987, the production of carbonic ferro-chrome will rise by 17 percent, of blister copper by 6 percent, and of copper wires and cables by 11 percent. The engineering industry in 1988 will aim to better meet the needs of new construction projects and to increase its level of mechanization, through its output of machinery and equipment. The Council of Ministers will insist more firmly on demanding higher standards of quality in machine products from the General Management Board of the Engineering Industry and the relevant districts, as one of the main ways of improving efficiency in this branch. At the same time the plan lays down a more correct balance between the serial production of new machinery and the output of spare parts for its maintenance, giving priority to the latter. To further improve the quality of spare parts production and to shorten repair schedules, pre-assembled complexes of spare parts will be produced, instead of each part separately.

Output in the chemical industry is expected to rise by 13 percent in 1988. This will lend further support to meeting targets in agriculture and other sectors of the economy. The 1988 draft plan also expects that the wood and paper industry, as well as the building materials industry, will better meet the needs of the people and the economy. The better distribution of the products of these branches among the regions will also serve this purpose.

The production of common consumer goods in 1988 is planned in accordance with the tasks of the 5-year plan. Party directives on their increased production and improved structure, range, and quality, to meet the increasing demands of the people, will be followed through more fully. The food industry, by exploiting existing production capacity more fully, and by building new factories and lines, will better procure and process agricultural and animal products, punctually and to high standards of quality. The production of small and very small consumer goods from industrial waste is expected to increase by 56 percent in comparison with 1987.

In comparison with 1987, the fish catch is expected to grow by 27 percent, in accordance with the tasks set by the AWP Central Committee third plenum. To help with targets in this sector, work will continue on the Narte fish farm, and 210 hectares will be set aside to secure the spawn supply and the fish population, and 120 hectares for farming fish for consumption. The construction of these facilities began this year, and work will begin on the construction of four further fish farms.

Important tasks for agriculture are expected in the 1988 draft plan. The expected growth rates for agricultural and animal products are considerably higher than those in other branches of social production. In setting these targets, the Council of Ministers has borne in mind the quotas expected in the 5-year plan, the shortfalls created in 1987 in some agricultural and animal products, and the greater support to be given to agriculture next year through investment in the material base. A faster rate in the increase of investment will create the opportunity to expand irrigation and drainage capacity, to assist the purification of acid soil in northeastern districts with the help of lime, over and above the 5-year plan, as well as to attain targets in the number of livestock head, to create lines to produce food concentrates and greenhouses, and to increase investments in higher-type cooperatives, giving priority to the zone of intensified agriculture.

The principal task in agricultural development remains, as ever, cereal production, which is planned to rise by 17 percent in 1988, in comparison with 1987. Alongside consolidating the further increase in the wheat yield, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Executive Committees of People's Councils in the districts and in agricultural cooperatives will take fuller measures to achieve a faster growth rate in the corn yield, which is expected to be 52 quintals per hectare, taking cultivated land as a whole, and 66 quintals per hectare in the priority zone of intensified agriculture. The increased irrigation capacity in the districts of Lushnje, Elbasan, and Durres which will result from the Banje hydroelectric complex will have an effect on increasing the corn yield, and will assist in the task of increasing production in 1988 and beyond. Increased yields and production are also expected in other crops, such as cotton, tobacco, sunflowers, rice, potatoes, sugar beet, etc. In order to boost the production of arable crops, and especially forage crops, steps will be taken to increase the area producing two crops a year. The land use coefficient will rise from 1.23 in 1987 to 1.29 next year. In the coastal zone this coefficient will be 1.32, and in some districts such as Kruje, Fier, Lezhe, Lushnje, and Durres, will rise from 1.37 to 1.40. Measures designed to increase soil fertility will continue.

In enacting the directives of the AWP Central Committee third plenum, the Council of Ministers has provided for special measures to increase potato, vegetable, and bean production. The peasantry's needs for vegetables, beans, and potatoes will be met entirely from personal plots in 1988.

Particularly important tasks are expected for stock-raising in 1988, where organs of the state and the economy must increase their efforts to boost production, exploiting every possibility to increase the fodder supply. The number of cows is expected to reach 302,000 in 1988, of which 80,000 will be in the small herds of

brigades, while the number of small livestock will reach 2,900,000. The growth in the number of head and in the fodder supply will make it possible to expect meat and milk production somewhat in excess of that laid down for 1988 in the 5-year plan.

Apart from five districts, in which cooperativists are already supplied with milk from their small herds, cooperativists in other districts too will be similarly supplied in 1988. To achieve this, initiatives will be supported and measures implemented to increase the numbers of small herds, consolidating them, and ensuring the necessary fodder supply, with the aim of guaranteeing the per capita fresh milk consumption according to the AWP Central Committee third plenum decision.

Forestry and pasture collectives are faced with the task of increasing their herds faster, and should aim at transforming themselves into complex enterprises for forestry and livestock. Besides investments to improve summer pastures and extend the season during which these may be used, it is planned to construct further sheepfolds, tarns, and so forth, by mass action before June next year.

The serious tasks the 1988 plan lays before the livestock sector make it necessary for the Ministry of Agriculture and the districts to take further measures. These measures would secure a varied and balanced fodder supply, increase the number of animals, and exploit every resource, from the first months of the year, guaranteeing that the herds come to no harm and that production proceeds according to the plan.

The measures foreseen in the agricultural sector aim to support, in the first place, the fulfillment of the cereal and stock-raising plans. To guarantee cereal production and eliminate marked variations in plan fulfillment from district to district, controls will be tightened to ensure the punctual completion of field work. There will also be greater insistence on spreading advanced experience and applying technologies that produce high yields.

In carrying out the specific program to improve the people's diet, increased production in the livestock sector will be supported by measures to guarantee the fodder supply. Determined and constant efforts will be made to increase the number of head through a radical improvement in breeding, and more purchases of animals from cooperativists' personal property. Greater efforts will be made to increase the number of small livestock in mountainous areas. Principal features of all the work that will be carried out in the livestock sector will be higher political awareness, reliance upon tighter controls, and a greater sense of responsibility for meeting the targets laid down by the party at all costs.

The development of transportation in 1988 will respond better to the needs of the people and the economy. Priority will continue to be given to rail and internal water transportation, whose traffic volume is expected to rise by 5.9 percent and 16 percent respectively. The Council of Ministers has taken steps to demand greater accountability from the transportation authorities, to increase transportation efficiency in general and rail and water transportation in particular, to introduce more mechanization and better organization in the ports, to extend the use of containers, and so forth. Particular care will be devoted to eliminating bottlenecks and irrationalities in freight movements.

About 4.8 billion leks will be invested in the development of the economy and the sociocultural sector. The construction of the majority of projects carried over from 1987 is expected to be completed, and construction work will begin on other projects of the 5-year period. Efforts have been made in the investment field to concentrate the work on projects, reduce the number of projects in the process of construction and its costs, and avoid the construction of premature projects.

More than 190 important structures will be built and inaugurated during 1988, through a wider use of the method of mass action and through greater concentration on the work of construction and assembly. Construction will begin on the new ferro-chrome plant at Burrel, on the second stage of the expansion of the Shkoder wire and cable works, the wood-paneling works in Elbasan, the Tirana and Fier flour mills, the fruit and vegetable canning plants in Tirana, Lushnje, Fier, and Gjirokaster, the expansion of the weaving department in the Berat textile combine, the ready-made clothing factory in Durres, and various other irrigation and sociocultural projects.

Increasing exports is one of the key elements in the 1988 plan, and has been the object of careful and comprehensive study. Fulfilling the 1988 export plan remains the principal link on which the total performance of tasks in other sectors of the economy depends. The Council of Ministers has prescribed many measures and tasks to increase exports and reduce imports. The economy has many reserves in this area, and continual and more responsible work is required to exploit these, primarily on the part of producers, but also on the part of the foreign trade organs, who like other sectors must struggle to fulfill the export-import plan. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and its dependent organs are required to do more to stimulate and submit proposals to producers, as well as placing demands for new and additional products and finding markets for every product which producers offer them.

Continual care must be shown in improving the quality of goods for export, and in ensuring their regular delivery by producers, so that fluctuations in foreign markets unfavorable to exports may be coped with successfully. Problems of exports and imports must be treated with great responsibility on the part of organs of production and foreign trade, planning authorities, financial bodies, and the bank. Increasing the range of goods for export, eliminating unnecessary or premature imports, fighting

for more favorable prices, and exploiting market movements to increase the efficiency of our foreign trade remain the areas on which these organs must concentrate more.

The struggle to economize both in the goods we export and the raw materials and goods we import assumes particular significance, since these factors exert an identical influence upon the national balance of payments. More imports are expected, based on the opportunities opened by our exports, and giving priority to securing the raw materials and goods necessary for the needs of production, and machinery and equipment for construction projects.

The growth in the production of goods, in financial accumulation, and in the number of working people expected in the draft plan for 1988 guarantees and further increases the material prosperity of the working people, and creates the possibility of further expanding education, culture, and the health service, and strengthening the nation's defense capability. The retail turnover of goods and communal services have been harmonized better with the incomes of the populace, in order to guarantee the better fulfillment of their ever-increasing needs and to maintain the purchasing power of the lek. It is expected that the retail turnover of goods for cash in the state retail sector will rise by 7.6 percent, and by 10 percent in the cooperativist sector. Significant increases are expected in the per capita consumption of meat, milk, eggs, vegetables, potatoes, and beans, and in the sales of textiles, ready-made clothing, knitwear, kitchen appliances, furniture, etc. The Ministries of Internal Trade and of the Communal Economy have been instructed to take more effective measures, particularly to improve the quality of services offered to the people.

Structural improvements are being made to communal services, giving priority to increasing repair facilities and products made to order. This area is expected to grow by 12 percent in comparison with 1987. State funds will be used to build 10,000 apartments. Besides the 315 villages that will be supplied with water and the construction of water supply systems in Bogove, Shkoder, and some other towns, work is planned to start on new water supply systems for the cities of Tirana, Durres, and Vlore.

Work will be intensified to further improve the quality of the entire area of education, further stimulating and enriching the content of cultural and artistic life, and achieving high standards in sports.

Increasing the material and cultural living standards of the people remains the fundamental aim of the 1988 plan. The fast pace in increasing agricultural and livestock production, the priority production of consumer goods in industry, and further increases in services to the people in harmony with the rising incomes of the working people are the ways we will follow in 1988 to improve supplies to the people, taking an important step forward in enacting the decisions approved at the AWP Central Committee third plenum. In this context, particular importance will be attached to measures to meet the needs of the market for agricultural and animal products from the production of districts themselves. Working people in the retail sector have particular duties in supplying the people, including a duty to acquaint themselves more intimately with consumers' demands, to give polite service, and distribute goods quickly through the retail network.

A further impetus will be given to the development of science. Research projects will be completed next year covering particular problems in the oil, chrome, copper, and chemical industries, on the country's energy potential and needs, on deepening the process of specialization in production in the engineering industry, on developing the electrotechnical and electronic industry in years to come, and so forth. Important tasks have also been laid before planning institutes, to increase the effectiveness of investments and to introduce new technologies in construction and production. Alongside these, organized work will begin on completing studies which will lead to the drafting of guidelines for the ninth 5-year period (1991-1995).

The 1988 plan also aims for significant improvements in labor productivity. Through refining the socialist organization of labor and increasing the level of mechanization in production processes, the social productivity of labor is expected to rise by 7.5 percent in comparison with the level expected for 1987. This increase will cover 60 percent of the increase in the social product. At the same time, through the considerable investments that will be made, the better exploitation of production capacity and of national and local raw materials, and the intensification of work in agriculture, employment will be found for the entire active young population.

Socialist relations in production will be further refined in 1988. Important measures will be enacted to further strengthen the property of the state and cooperatives. Work will intensify to improve distribution relations and to more effectively employ other economic levers. Improvements in the organizational structures of enterprises will continue, tightening management and organization, shedding unnecessary links, and making the state, economic, and scientific apparatus more flexible, efficient, and more closely tied to the base.

Comrade deputies, by achieving the goals of the 1988 plan our working masses in town and countryside will complete the first 3 years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, and will have taken important steps in enacting the directives of the Ninth AWP Congress. This makes it more necessary that everybody should understand how necessary it is to fulfill the plan, as the sole way to move forward, to develop the economy and culture, and to successfully cope with the difficulties of growth, of the imperialist-revisionist siege, and other obstacles we encounter on our path.

The main factor in driving work forward in the economy and culture, in every sphere of our activity, is vigor and dynamism in managing the economy. As Comrade Ramiz Alia stresses, "There are and will be difficulties in fulfilling plans. But it is the duty of cadres and managers to find ways of surmounting them, and to organize and mobilize the masses to achieve this end."

Following these guidelines, the Council of Ministers will undertake measures to constantly refine management and organization in every link and every cell of the economy, so that management becomes as effective as possible in responding fully to the great tasks set by the party and to the revolutionary fervor of the masses. Work will be done to achieve this, so that every organ of the state and the economy, every cadre and worker will act with initiative and bear full responsibility for carrying out his tasks. The aim is that that there should be no confusion, failure of responsibility, routine, sluggishness, or acquiescence in the nonfulfillment of any aspect of the plan in any sector of the economy, and that work will start in the very first months of the year with mobilization and a spirit of mass action. Particular importance will be attached to ensuring a regular pace of production, organizing labor in a chain of mass actions from the first days of January, according to the motto, "Do not leave for tomorrow what you can do today, or for next month what you can do this month, or for next quarter what you can do this quarter."

In the course of fulfilling the tasks of the plan, the Council of Ministers and other state and economic bodies will devote particular care to tightening control and identifying responsibility at every level, as well as to the struggle against imprecision. More work will be done to identify and overcome weaknesses in various chains of management in base, district, or central authorities, and to combat still more firmly every symptom of bureaucracy and liberalism, of technocracy, and narrow administrative and local interests.

Comrade deputies, the state of the world continues to be troubled, with tensions, conflicts, and local wars, because of the hegemonist and expansionist policies pursued by the imperialist powers, and primarily by the superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, and also because of the economic and financial crisis and the unstable fluctuations of the system.

Our party and government have followed and continue to follow the development of world events with the greatest care. Just as in the past, our government will in the future too devote particular attention to developing our country's international relations, on the basis of the familiar principles of noninterference in each other's internal affairs, respect of sovereignty, good-neighborliness, and mutual benefit.

Comrade deputies, 1988 is the year of the 80th anniversary of the birth of our glorious and unforgettable leader, the architect of socialist Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha. The working masses, under the leadership of the party, will redouble its efforts to arrive at this important day with as many successes as possible. The Council of Ministers assures the People's Assembly that it will devote all its energy to organizational, material, and technical measures to support the fulfillment of the plan for the economy and culture for 1988. With this sense of responsibility, under the leadership of the party, the organs of the state and the economy will redouble their efforts to bring to life the decisions of the Ninth AWP Congress and the valued instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia for the inexorable progress of the nation on the road of socialism.

Olympic Participation Officially Confirmed
AU051415 Sofia BTA in English
1330 GMT 5 Jan 88

["Bulgaria Will Go to Seoul Olympics"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 5 (BTA)—Bulgaria accepted officially the invitation to attend the 24th Summer Olympic Games in Seoul.

This was decided at today's plenum of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee.

The resolution of the plenum appeals to the athletes of Bulgaria's national sides to "spare no effort for successful performance, for consolidation and raising of Bulgaria's high international prestige".

It was stressed at the plenum that the Bulgarian Olympic Committee supports all initiatives, as well as the efforts of IOC's President Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch, for finding opportunities for joint organization of the 24th Summer Olympics by the National Olympic Committees of South Korea and the DPRK. "This would be in interest of the entire Olympic movement, of the strengthening of peace and friendship between the athletes of all countries in the world," reads the resolution of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee.

Bulgarian athletes did not take part in the 23rd Summer Olympics in Los Angeles, but were among the best at the 22nd Summer Olympic Games in Moscow.

Tanchev, Todorov Receive Peruvian Delegation
AU051941 Sofia BTA in English
1841 GMT 5 Jan 8

["Broadening Bulgaro-Peruvian Relations"—BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 5 (BTA)—A delegation of the Peruvian American Revolutionary People's Alliance (APRA) headed by Mr Armando Villanueva del Campo, leader of the party and president of the Senate. [sentence as received] The delegation had a meeting today with Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first vice president of the State Council. He briefed his guests on the most important aspects of the country's socio-economic development at the current stage and outlined the Agrarian Party's role as a true ally of the BCP in the process of restructuring and the implementation of the new stage in the agrarian policy.

The politicians discussed the ways to activate the ties between the two parties which would contribute to the broadening of the cooperation between Bulgaria and Peru in the political, economic and cultural field.

The two parties' representatives noted the enormous significance of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the U.S. and of the Treaty Eliminating all Intermediate and Shorter-Range Missiles. The famous Peruvian politician commended the contribution of Bulgaria and of State Council President Todor Zhivkov to peace and good-neighbor relations in the Balkans. The secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party commended the constructive role of the alliance and its leader, President Alan Garcia Perez, for the strengthening of the sovereignty and democratic development of the country. According to Mr Tanchev, Peru has made a significant contribution as member of the Lima Group which supports the Contadora Group in its peace efforts.

The Peruvian delegation was received today by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly. The participants in the meeting exchanged views on the broadening of the Bulgaro-Peruvian relations and the need to set up closer ties between the two countries' parliaments.

Contribution to CEMA in 1987 Surveyed
AU041121 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Dec 87 p 4

[Article by Krasimir Koev, candidate of economic science: "Firm Unit of Socialist Integration"]

[Text] In 1987 Bulgaria steadily and consistently followed the time tested course of integration with the CEMA member countries and comprehensive cooperation and coming together with the USSR.

According to preliminary data about 80 percent of our foreign trade exchange was implemented within the framework of the socialist community. This created favorable conditions for technologically reequipping and intensifying production, and achieving stable economic growth with the maximum use of the advantages of the participation in the international socialist division of labor.

Now about 40 percent of the Bulgarian economic articles exported represents specialized and joint production. Our country's position as producer and exporter of electronic-calculating and hoisting-transporting equipment, metal-cutting machines, agricultural equipment, energy and electro-technical machines, communication equipment, certain kinds of vessels and ship equipment, and so forth, are stable. Its name asserts itself in such new and promising areas as robot-construction, microprocessing equipment, production of equipment for nuclear electric power plants, and biotechnologies.

During the last 2 years the socialist economic integration is developing under the banner of implementing the Comprehensive Program of the Scientific-Technical Development of the CEMA Member Countries Until 2000. Bulgaria joined the work related to all 93 items of the program, taking an active part in almost 2,000 projects. Bulgarian organizations have leading functions in 161 projects.

During the process of implementing the comprehensive program conditions are being created of expanding cooperation along the entire cycle "science—production—marketing," as well as conditions of concentrating the countries' efforts on separate projects of strategic importance for the community. The Bulgarian organizations began to introduce in production the first results of the program, such as the "Magnetophone MG-301," "Magnetophone SM-5306 with former and controller," "Gama Intelligent Graphical Terminals for SAPR" [meaning of abbreviation not known], and so forth.

In October the CEMA member countries signed an important agreement on establishing an international center of data processing and electronics "Inter-EIM." Bulgaria's participation in this center will create good possibilities of uniting the efforts in jointly solving the problems related to creating prospective means of data processing, calculating equipment, and electronics on the level of the best world achievements.

The strengthening of the self-managing economic organizations and their consolidation as real commodity producers creates real preconditions of expanding their direct relations with affiliated organizations of the CEMA member countries. It is very logical that these relations are most developed in our relations with the USSR—our basic foreign trade partner. Now more than 100 Bulgarian and Soviet enterprises and institutes in the areas of machine building, electronics, light industry, and metallurgy are maintaining direct relations.

During 1987 the practice of Bulgarian-USSR cooperation enriched itself with many new forms—more than 40 joint economic organizations. At present there are 46 such organizations, including 2 joint enterprises (for automobile electronics and synthetic dyes), 24 joint trusts, and 20 scientific-technical organizations, laboratories, collectives, and construction bureaus. The development of direct relations and joint economic organizations is indicative of the depth and maturity of economic relations between the two countries.

The 13th BCP Congress pointed out that Bulgaria's participation in CEMA and the socialist economic integration has been and is a vital element in the country's successful socioeconomic development. Therefore, the 43d Extraordinary CEMA Session, which took place in October 1987, and which marked the beginning of the deep and qualitative restructuring of the mechanism of cooperation and the socialist economic integration, became a central event in our foreign trade life. The restructuring, which we are gradually implementing, will stimulate our country's participation in the international socialist division of labor and will facilitate the further intensification of its economy under the conditions of the new requirements and realities of the scientific-technical progress.

The advantages of Bulgaria's participation in the socialist economic integration are obvious. They permeate all areas of life. According to the premises of the BCP Central Committee July 1987 Plenum our country's production and technological development will be further implemented mainly on the basis of the scientific-technical and production integration with the CEMA member countries, and first of all with the USSR. Bulgaria will continue to be a firm unit and supporter of the socialist community and will make its contribution to restructuring CEMA's work.

BCP Daily Notes Romanian Anniversary

AU040959 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Dec 87 p 5

[Editorial Article: "Remarkable Anniversary"]

[Text] Today the fraternal Romanian people marks the 40th anniversary of proclaiming the country a Republic—one of the brightest dates in Romania's new history. The proclamation of the Republic on 30 December 1947 marked the completion of the process of assuming the political power on the part of the workers and peasants, and the beginning of the period of socialist construction.

Socialist Romania greets its 40th anniversary with successes in all areas of life. It suffices to recall that in 1986 in comparison with 1944 industrial production was 111 times and agrarian production 5 times greater. Today the Romanian national economy has a well-constructed modern branch structure and harmonious territorial division. Industry accounts for 60 percent of the national revenue.

By introducing modern equipment into the country's economy and turning industrial production into a leading branch of the national economy favorable conditions were created for intensive development of all other branches of the national economy. At present Romania produces more than 80 percent of the machines and equipment it needs. Thus the necessary conditions have been created for introducing the scientific-technical progress in agriculture and turning in into a dynamically developing branch. Construction, transportation, and the entire infrastructure of economic and social relations are constantly improving and developing.

As a result of constructing the modern foundations of the material production branches and increasing the productivity of social labor Romania's national revenue is now 32 times higher than in 1945. On the basis of achieving the necessary quantitative accumulations the 13th RCP Congress and the 1987 National RCP Conference posed the task of qualitative changes in the country's comprehensive life—intensifying production on the basis of the scientific-technical achievements, and sharply increasing labor productivity and technological and labor discipline. On this basis, and in accordance with the trends

which have been adopted, the constant care for increasing the material and intellectual level of the Romanian people—the basic goal of the RCP activity—will steadily continue.

The successes in socialist construction, with which the Romanian working people are justifiably proud, have been achieved in close cooperation with the countries of the socialist community. It was namely this cooperation that allowed Romania to more quickly overcome the difficulties, which have emerged as a result of the influence of the unfavorable foreign economic factors, as well as some internal problems.

Relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SR of Romania are constantly developing. The meetings between the two countries' first leaders, Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu, which took place in 1987, and the important documents, which have been adopted, allow Bulgarian-Romanian integrational relations to ascend to a new qualitative level, which corresponds to the degree of development achieved by the two countries. Our joint efforts to turn the Balkan into a zone of peace, understanding, and cooperation are acquiring wide popularity and recognition.

On the occasion of the great holiday of the Romanian people—the 40th anniversary of proclaiming the country a republic—the Bulgarian people and the Bulgarian Communists address fraternal greetings and wishes for new successes in constructing socialism and in the joint struggle for strengthening peace in the Balkans, Europe, and the world.

PRAVDA Reviews RUDE PRAVO Article on 1968

LD051309 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1100 GMT 5 Jan 88

[Text] The central Soviet newspaper PRAVDA today quotes extensively from a RUDE PRAVO article devoted to the 20th anniversary of the January session of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1968.

The daily carries a passage which says that the party leadership headed by Antonin Novotny failed to cope with the challenging tasks of the day in 1960's. The activity of the Central Committee and its organs were the core of the January session. The candidature of Alexander Dubcek for the post of first secretary of the Central Committee was the result of the compromise; it was influenced by the attitudes within the leadership of the party, by the times, and by a desire to achieve unity in the election. The importance of the January session is summed up in the document: Lesson From the Crisis-Ridden Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress. Developments have confirmed fully the correctness of its conclusions and they are still topical and valid today, PRAVDA writes.

The paper then singles out a part of the RUDE PRAVO article on a threat to the foundations of socialism which was the result of the right-wing revisionist group within the leadership of the party. Great responsibility for this development of events is borne by Alexander Dubcek, personally.

The Soviet daily then quotes a passage that the internationalist assistance of five socialist countries in August 1968 prevented the right-wing and antisocialist forces from carrying out their plans and, on the contrary, created favorable conditions for the restoration of the structure of the socialist political system.

PRAVDA also reprints that passage of the RUDE PRAVO article which deals with the present comprehensive program of changes which are lead by the party of Czechoslovak Communists. It also quotes a passage about the attempt of ideological and class enemies to allege that everything that the opportunists and revisionists sought in Czechoslovakia in 1968 is allegedly akin to the restructuring under way in the Soviet Union. At the recent session of the CPCZ Central Committee, Milos Jakes, general secretary of the party's Central Committee, stated clearly and unequivocally that hopes for the rehabilitation of the policy that collapsed 20 years ago have no chance of success, the Soviet PRAVDA item on the RUDE PRAVO article stresses.

CTK Notes TASS Commentary on 1968, Reforms

LD051725 Prague CTK in English 1557 GMT 5 Jan 88

["TASS Commentary on 20th anniversary of 'Prague Spring'" — CTK headline]

[Text] Moscow Jan 5 (CTK)—Aleksandr Kondrashov stressed today in a commentary of the Soviet news agency TASS the importance of understanding the causes of the exaggerated interest in Czechoslovak affairs shown in recent weeks by the Western press in connection with the anniversary of the 1968 events.

In contrast to previous years when the Western press commemorated the "Prague Spring" and blackened the internationalist aid of fraternal socialist countries to the Czechoslovak people, it now presents ever more urgently the idea that the restructuring and publishing of information in the Soviet Union are in many respects identical with the "Prague Spring" and that the 1968 leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party was allegedly 20 years ahead of the Soviet leadership in the realization of reforms and democracy. Consequently, the Western press says, the present leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party must revise the role of the "Prague Spring" leaders and give a go-ahead to activity of the opposition. To put it shortly, allow a repetition of the 1968 events in Czechoslovakia.

Aleksandr Kondrashov recalled that the conclusions of the January 1968 plenary session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee spoke about firm unity with the Soviet Union and further development of socialist democracy, consistent elimination of shortcomings in the economy and the life of society, and strengthening of the bonds of Czechs and Slovaks on the basis of Leninist principles of the nationalities policy. The session was an objectively essential event in the country's life and was fully supported by most Communists and Czechoslovak citizens.

The conclusions of the session remained on paper, as the then rightist opportunist leadership of the party was unable to work out a realistic action program in the economic, social and cultural spheres. Moreover, its line weakened the party's position and undermined the foundations of socialism in Czechoslovakia. But the leading role of the Soviet Communist Party is now being strengthened and its theoretical and practical efforts are winning international recognition.

The TASS commentator said that the restructuring in the Soviet Union has strengthened its relations with socialist countries and enriched them with new contents. This is in sharp contrast with the limited political and cultural cooperation of Czechoslovakia with its friends and allies in 1968.

Comparing the role of the information media, Aleksandr Kondrashov said that the Soviet press is an active helper of the Communist Party in the restructuring. The role of the information media in Czechoslovakia 20 years ago can be characterized by a quotation from the West German Journal DER SPIEGEL from mid-July 1968: A real opposition party already exists in Czechoslovakia—it is the press.

However ingenious and cunning the conception of the Western propaganda about the same features of the Soviet restructuring and the events in Czechoslovakia 20 years ago may be, it will hardly influence the awareness of people. These same features lack one element—the truth.

Czechoslovak Media Continues Review of 1968

Prague International Begins Series

LD060346 Prague International Service in English 1900 GMT 5 Jan 88

[First installment of series entitled "A Lesson From History"—read by unidentified announcer]

[Excerpts] Every nations's history has significant events that should be studied not merely for themselves but as a way of learning things for the present and for the future. In fact, many questions emerging today has its answer in the past. And this is the main reason why Radio Prague now presents a series of open talks on the year 1968 in Czechoslovakia.

The year was [word indistinct] with culmination with crisis period that hit our country in the sixties. The period when drawbacks and shortcomings were no longer to be hidden and people wanted to have them for [word indistinct] in an atmosphere that seems to be free of a conflict.

How come, one is tempted to ask, that after some 20 years of socialist construction which has brought so much good to the people how come, anything like that could happen?

To answer this—and so that others may learn a lesson—we go back to the year 1948 when the working people took over power in Czechoslovakia. [passage omitted: description of 1948, the introduction of socialism and rise in the living standard of people that followed]

Despite all this, negative phenomena began to emerge in the sixties. Economic stagnation replaced the much needed dynamic development requiring the application of all available resources of the scientific and technological revolution. The Communist Party and the state leadership, however was not prepared to take radical steps. Economic problems projected themselves into the political sphere. The Slovak nation demanded the full implementation of its rights. Bureaucratic centralism prevented the full participation of all institutions existing in socialist society in governing the political and economic sphere. In the Communist Party itself some of the Leninist principles of party life were distorted. And the party leadership failed to recognize the general need of the people.

Attempts to solve the situation, initiated by the 13th Congress of the CPCZ in 1966, also failed because there were not decisive and resolute enough. The broad public started to lose confidence in the Communist Party leadership which seemed to be unable or unwilling to solve the urgent problems of the day. The CPCZ Central Committee decided to take a resolute action. At the session in January 1968 after sharp criticism, the party leadership was reformed along with changes in the top state power. Unprecedented political activity emerged in the broad masses of both Communists and nonparty members following the January Central Committee session. The new leadership was expected to take gradual but energetic measures to implement the resolution of the 13th Congress of the Communist Party and to create favorable conditions for Czechoslovakia's further development along the socialist lines. The coming days and weeks were to show the real picture of Czechoslovakia in the year of 1968.

Bratislava Presents Professor's Analysis

LD042258 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 4 Jan 88

[Text] We are currently recalling the 20th anniversary of the CPCZ Central Committee January Plenum which was to settle a number of important problems of the contemporary social development in our republic. Professor Jozef Bobok, doctor of sciences and corresponding member of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, analyzes the importance of that event.

[Bobok] We ask ourselves on this occasion: What is our current attitude to that event? The answer to this question is also important because at present some of the so-called functionaries from 1968 and their friends from the camp of bourgeois reaction claim that similar changes were up for review then, reforms that are now being implemented in the process of restructuring and acceleration. This claim is false. The development then was clearly aimed against the party, against the USSR, and against socialism.

In the sixties, after building the basis of socialism, our society was faced with a number of new and very complicated tasks: to secure the change of the economy to intensive development, to change on a necessary scale the national economy's methods of management and planning, to continue the development of socialist democracy, and to completely solve the relationships between nationalities.

It was also necessary, in harmony with the new stage of the development of socialism, to improve the methods of applying the leading role of the party, to secure the fulfillment of the party's role in the revolutionary vanguard of the working people, and to seek and promote the new ways of development while maintaining an attentive and sensitive relationship with the interests and needs of individual classes and strata of the society and individuals.

The party leadership at that time, however, did not cope with those tasks. Instead of essential measures, based on the creative application of Marxist-Leninist theory, it gave in to subjectivism, voluntarism, and pragmatism. It delayed the tackling of problems that worried the public. Such an attitude discredited the party in the eyes of the masses; it undermined its ties with the working people and their trust in its policy. Crisis phenomena were growing in the society.

The CPCZ Central Committee Plenum that was held in December 1967 and continued in January 1968 was dealing with the situation. At the January Plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee, a political resolution was adopted that essentially correctly reacted to the situation in our society. It demanded primary changes in the methods of party work and the management of the society, and a firm fight against the criticized shortcomings. It called for the reinforcement of the Leninist principles of party activity and its leading role in society.

However, the party leadership that was elected at the January plenum was unable to implement its conclusions. It was politically incongruous, weak, disunited, and it was unable to capture and direct the growing wave of social activity that was aimed at overcoming errors and shortcomings. It underestimated the danger inherent in the activity of right-wing and anti-socialist forces for the party and the society. Directive relations [riadacie vztahy] generally fell apart. The door opened to unrestrained behavior, to political demagogy. The right wing gained key positions in media attention and with their help it succeeded in disorienting a considerable portion of the general public. The right wing started to openly fight for power. This situation suited foreign anti-communist centers that tried to make use of it in the spirit of their anti-socialist intentions. Confronted with the assault of counterrevolution, there was no political force that would unite the forces loyal to socialism and lead them to a firm action against the anti-socialist forces. The help of our socialist allies fulfilled this important task.

We must keep returning to our past experiences, including the negative ones. But not for their own sake. With regard to the above-mentioned period, we are interested to find out what the reason was for the crisis-ridden development and what place in our development was played by the CPCZ Central Committee plenum in January 1968. We also want to know why its basically correct conclusions were not developed in the later months and why the events followed a negative path. The reason for this was that the party gradually followed the tow of right-wing and anti-socialist forces. Gradually, the initiative was taken over by anti-party and anti-socialist forces that created their own structures and organizations. The party leadership was indecisive and in the end gave in to right-wing and anti-socialist pressure.

The history of the crisis in the socialist countries has also shown something else; that their organizers have never succeeded in their anti-socialist attempts. The reason for this is that socialism was already deeply rooted and that it was able to carry out revolutionary changes on its own basis, as in its essence it is dynamic. Our party proceeds from this experience in the implementation of the line of 17th CPCZ Congress which was further worked out by the recent Seventh Plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee, the line toward restructuring and speeding up socioeconomic development that is carried out under its leadership.

Czech Premier Assures Church Leader of Support

LD041407 Prague CTK in English
1320 GMT 4 Jan 88

[Text] Prague Jan 4 (CTK)—Josef Hromadka, the newly elected synodal senior—The highest representative of the Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren, tok the oath of allegiance to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic today.

On this occasion Czech Premier Ladislav Adamec appreciated the noble ideas and the committed attitudes of the believers on questions of peace, social progress and civil responsibility, and assured church representatives of the state's full support for these attitudes.

In an informal and cordial talk the two sides expressed the wish to continue promoting the existing good relations.

CSSR-Vatican Talks To Continue in January

AU281526 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
22 Dec 87 p 7

[CTK dispatch: "Negotiations of CSSR and Vatican Delegations"]

[Text] Rome (CTK)—Negotiations on issues concerning the Catholic Church in Czechoslovakia were conducted between the CSSR and Vatican delegations in Rome on 15-17 December. The Czechoslovak delegation was headed by Deputy Minister Vladimir Janku, director of the Secretariat for Church Affairs in the CSSR Government; the Vatican delegation was headed by Francesco Colasuonno, special papal nuncio for Eastern Europe. The talks, which were held in the spirit of good will, are to continue in the second half of January, 1988, in Prague.

Agreement Reached on U.S. Inspections in CSSR

LD051816 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1730 GMT 5 Jan 88

[Text] In connection with the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the elimination of shorter- and medium-range missiles, the CSSR and U.S. Governments agreed on carrying out inspections on Czechoslovak territory. On the basis of this agreement, which will come into force at the same

time as the Soviet-U.S. treaty, it will be possible for U.S. inspectors to carry out the control at the appropriate facilities in Czechoslovakia.

Vietnam's Nguyen Co Thach Pays Visits

BK041602 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 4 Jan 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 4—Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has concluded a six-day visit to Czechoslovakia from Dec. 28.

Nguyen Co Thach, who is also Politburo member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, held talks with J. Haman, alternate member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPC), and B. Chnoupek, member of the CPC Central Committee and foreign minister of Czechoslovakia. The two sides informed each other of the implementation of tht Sixth CPV Congress and the 17th CPC Congress [as received] and exchanged views on the present restructuration in Czechoslovakia and renovation in Vietnam and on international issues of common concern especially in Southeast Asia, and on bilateral cooperation.

Meets with Chnoupek, Departs

AU051010 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Jan 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Vietnamese Guest Has Departed"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)—Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, received Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and SRV minister of foreign affairs, in Prague on Friday [1 January]. They discussed a range of current issues. B. Chnoupek highly appreciated the constant enhancement of bilateral relations in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. He underscored the important role of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the CSSR and SRV, and noted that all of the treaty's articles are being fully implemented and contribute to the successful development of our fraternal relations.

The two ministers voiced full support for the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Washington and the signing of the agreement on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles in Europe. In conclusion, B. Chnoupek stressed that in accordance with the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, Czechoslovakia is determined to do everything for the further development of relations with the SRV, and for the consolidation of peace and cooperation in southeast Asia.

Nguen Co Thach left for home on Saturday [2 January].

Charter 77 Warns of Temelin Nuclear Plant

AU041354 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 3 Jan 88 p 10

[Friedrich Graupe report: "Charter 77 Warns Against Temelin Nuclear Power Plant"]

[Text] Central Europe's largest nuclear power installation is situated only 40 km from Austria's northern border, in the Czech town of Temelin. The first 1,000-megawatt plant is to be put into operation in 1992. Not only since Chernobyl have many Austrians been concerned about the danger emanating from there, and in the CSSR Charter 77 calls for a rethink on the project.

"Absolutely safe, nothing at all can happen there," a CSSR nuclear power expert recently assured us on television. The controversial "Austrian Reactor Safety Commission," in which the old nuclear fetishists are represented, follows the same line. Totally different results were published by the Charter 77 civil rights movement in its Document No 33 last year:

—Temelin is located on a geologically young fault line and is highly endangered by earthquakes.

—Water vapor from the gigantic cooling towers would cause permanent fog and ice in winter in the surrounding area. Some months ago fears were voiced that climatic changes would also occur in the Austrian Waldviertel and Muehlvierel regions.

—"It is known that certain radioactive substances cannot be filtered out and make the water undrinkable," the Charter 77 document says. And also reach the atmosphere, one would have to add—not to speak of accidents.

The civil rights activists ask whether the many billions should not be invested in less risky power generation.

Leaders Greet Castro on National Day

AU041512 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Dec 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Cordial Comradely Greetings and Congratulations on National Day"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)—Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, CSSR President Gustav Husak, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent the following telegram of congratulations to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of Cuba's National Day:

Esteemed Comrade Castro:

In the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and people, and in our own names we send you, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and the fraternal Cuban people cordial comradely greetings and congratulations on the national day of your country.

Together with the Cuban people and the progressive public throughout the world, we are currently commemorating the anniversary of the victorious Cuban revolution, which represented the culmination 29 years ago of the heroic fight of the Cuban working people against the hated pro-American regime of dictatorship, and initiated the stage of building a new and socially equitable society. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba, and with the active solidarity and support of the socialist countries, the Cuban people have made important achievements on the road of building socialism, which constitute a solid basis for pursuing the bold targets of the Cuban revolution and for enhancing the international standing of your country.

We in the CSSR hold in deep esteem the unshakeable efforts of the Cuban people to further strengthen and dynamically develop the national economy and to defend the revolutionary gains of the people. We assure you that, in keeping with the traditions of our mutual relations, the Communists and all Czechoslovak people will continue, in the spirit of the principles of socialist internationalism, to deepen and develop friendship and all-round cooperation between our communist parties and our states, to the benefit of the people of both countries, in the interests of further consolidating the unity of the states of the socialist community, peace, and social progress throughout the world.

We wish, dear Comrade Castro, and the Communists and all people of Cuba, that the successful implementation of the program of the party's third congress may become a significant step in building a socialist society in your country. At the same time also accept our hearty congratulations for the new year of 1988, along with wishes for good health, personal contentment, and new successes at work.

Leaders' Appearances 1-9 December

AU11257 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak from 2 to 10 December report the following public appearances by CSSR leaders (source, date, and page number of each report is given in parentheses):

Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, attended a ceremony in Prague on 3 December, during which the 500th Soviet-made subway car was presented to the operators of the Prague subway. (RUDE PRAVO 4 Dec p 1)

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Herbert Naumann, chief editor of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, in Prague on 3 December. (RUDE PRAVO 4 Dec p 1)

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, received the ambassadors of Indonesia, Peru, Iran, and Belgium, all of whom took up their posts in Czechoslovakia recently, in Prague on 3 December. The same day he also received Premysl Kostak and Rudolf Jakubik, newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassadors to Sudan and Japan and the Philippines, prior to their departure for their destinations. (RUDE PRAVO 4 Dec p 1)

Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, presented the Order of Victorious February to Rudolf Vanco, head of a CPSL Central Committee department, in Bratislava on 3 December, on the occasion of the latter's 60th birthday. Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, also attended the presentation. (RUDE PRAVO 4 Dec p 2)

Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, opened an exhibition of Ferdinand Zapletal's paintings in Prague on 3 December. (RUDE PRAVO 4 Dec p 2)

Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned to Prague from Paris, where he had attended the 26th PCF Congress, on 7 December. He was welcomed by Vasil Bilak. (RUDE PRAVO 8 Dec p 1)

Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak SR, attended the opening of a new telephone exchange in Nitra on 7 December. He also held talks with local officials on the development of services in that Slovak city and visited the city hospital. (RUDE PRAVO 8 Dec p 2)

Jozef Lenart and Peter Colotka received Colonel General Viktor Yermakov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Troops in Czechoslovakia, in Bratislava on 8 December, in connection with the latter's forthcoming departure from Czechoslovakia. At the same time they also received Yermakov's successor, Lieutenant General Eduard Vorobyev. (PRAVDA 9 Dec p 2)

Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, presented the Order of Labor to Leopold Faber, director of the Kralovo Pole Engineering Plant, in Brno on 8 December, on the occasion of the latter's "jubilee." (PRAVDA 9 Dec 87 p 2)

Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, attended an aktiv of representatives

of 46 Central Slovak industrial plants in Banska Bystrica on 8 December, where they announced the fulfillment of their planned exports to the Soviet Union this year and adopted new pledges concerning exports to the USSR next year. (PRAVDA 9 Dec 87 p 2)

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, received Helmut Ziebart, ambassador of the GDR to the CSSR, in Prague on 9 November, in connection with the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the CSSR and the GDR. (PRAVDA 10 Dec p 2)

Leaders' Public Appearances 10-16 December

AU181451 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak from 9 to 17 December report the following public appearances of CSSR leaders (source, date, and page number of each report is given in parentheses):

Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, received a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society in Prague on 10 December. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Dec 87 p 2) Polednik was among those who attended an award-presentation ceremony for merited members and functionaries of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society, a gala concert marking the end of the Month of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship, and attended and addressed a session of the Presidium of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, in Prague on 11 December. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Dec 87 p 8) Polednik was among those who attended the opening day of the 10th Congress of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society in Prague on 12 December. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Dec 87 p 1)

Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended the exhibition of Jan Visek's paintings in Prague on 10 December. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Dec 87 p 2) Fojtik presented Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, the first Czech- and Slovak-language copies of M. Gorbachev's book "Restructuring and the New Thinking for Our Country and the Whole World" in Prague on 11 December. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Dec 87 p 7)

Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the Prague CPZ City Committee, and Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Sofia BCP City Committee, signed an agreement on cooperation between the two city party committees in 1988-90 in Warsaw on 11 December. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Dec 87 p 7) Kapek and Guenter Schabowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk leadership, signed an agreement on cooperation between the Prague CPCZ City Committee and the Berlin SED Bezirk leadership in Warsaw on 13 December. Kapek returned to Prague from Warsaw the same day. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Dec 87 p 7)

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Lee Dlugin, member of the CPUSA Politburo and secretary for international affairs, in Prague on 11 December. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Dec 87 p 8)

Ignac Janak, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, chaired a session of the CPSL Central Committee Commission for Work With the Youth in Bratislava on 11 December. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Dec 87 p 6)

Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, attended a session of the East Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee in Hradec Kralove on 12 December. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Dec 87 p 2)

Vratislav Vajnar, CSSR minister of interior, attended a statewide gathering marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of two physical culture clubs in Prague on 12 December. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Dec 87 p 7)

Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, chaired a session of the Presidium of the CSSR Federal Assembly in Prague on 14 December. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Dec 87 p 2) Indra chaired a session of the Presidium of the CSSR Federal Assembly which promulgated the law on a special miners' allowance, in Prague on 15 December. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Dec 87 p 2)

Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended an awards-presentation ceremony for the best medical personnel in the Czech SR, in Prague on 15 December. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Dec 87 p 2)

Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended the opening of the "Josef Lada to Children" exhibition of illustrations in Prague on 15 December. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Dec 87 p 2)

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, attended and addressed the seventh joint session of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations of the CSSR Federal Assembly in Prague on 15 December. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Dec 87 p 2)

Leaders' Appearances 17-22 December

AU290941 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak from 16 to 23 December report the following public appearances of CSSR leaders (source, date, and page number of each report is given in parentheses):

Army General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, presented Colonel General Miloslav Blahnik the Order of Victorious February on the occasion of the latter's 60th birthday, in Prague on 18 December. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Dec 87 p 2)

Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, welcomed a DPRK party and government delegation upon its arrival at Prague Ruzyne Airport on 19 December. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Dec 87 p 2)

Jindrich Polednik and Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czech National Council (CNR), attended and addressed a meeting of the Club of Communist Deputies of the CNR in Prague on 21 December. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Dec 87 p 2)

Josef Kempny presided over a meeting of the CNR Presidium in Prague on 22 December. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Dec 87 p 2)

Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended and addressed a consultation of mass media ranking personnel in Prague on 21 December. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Dec 87 p 1)

Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, received Hungarian ambassador Bela Kovacs in Prague on 22 December. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Dec 87 p 1)

Vratislav Vajnar, CSSR minister of interior, presented Colonel Josef Voznica the Order of Labor on the occasion of the latter's 60th birthday, in Prague on 22 December. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Dec 87 p 2)

Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, presented Zdenek Suchy, CSSR deputy minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, the Order of Labor, on the occasion of the latter's 60th birthday in Prague on 22 December. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Dec 87 p 2)

Jindrich Polednik saw off the DPRK party and government delegation at Prague Ruzyne Airport on 22 December. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Dec 87 p 2)

GDR's Fischer To Visit USSR Mid-January

LD051922 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1808 GMT 5 Jan 88

[Text] Berlin, 5 Jan ADN—Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs and member of the SED Central Committee, will pay an official friendly visit to the USSR in mid-January. He has accepted an invitation from the Soviet Government.

Stoph Receives GSFG Commander Snetkov

LD051913 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1713 GMT 5 Jan 88

[Text] Berlin, 5 Jan ADN—Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on Tuesday received General Boris Snetkov, supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG].

During the meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of warm friendliness, Willi Stoph congratulated General Snetkov on his recent appointment to the post. He wished him great success in his responsible work in the interests of securing peace and protecting the achievements of the socialist community of states.

The two sides had an exchange of views on current international issues and stressed the historical significance of the treaty signed by Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan on the liquidation of medium- and shorter-range missiles.

Willi Stoph explained the GDR initiatives toward the FRG in support of the Soviet peace program which are contained in the letter of 16 December 1987 from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Through effective steps toward arms limitation and disarmament, the GDR will continue to meet its responsibility as a member of the Warsaw Pact and contribute to the further deepening of fraternal cooperation with the USSR.

General Snetkov expressed his thanks for the congratulations and said that the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany will continue to strengthen the comradeship-in-arms with the National People's Army, in accordance with the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress, and at all times reliably fulfill its class duty for the protection of peace and socialism.

U.S. Binary Weapons Production Criticized

AU051140 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jan 88 p 2

[Commentary entitled: "A Dangerous Step"]

[Text] Only a few days after the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Washington the Pentagon announced that the United States has started the production of a new generation of chemical weapons. They are producing so-called binary weapons, consisting of two chemical components, which are used in artillery shells. When they are fired a lethal nerve gas develops.

Production has been started at a time when significant progress can be noticed in the drafting of a convention on the banning of chemical weapons. Intensive negotiations have been conducted on this topic for years in the Geneva 40-State Disarmament Committee. Thanks to the constructive contribution of the socialist states, including the USSR and GDR, and the capitalist countries, such as the FRG and Great Britain, possibilities are shaping up for such a convention to be concluded within the next few months. On basic issues the positions have largely been coordinated and there are good prospects for settling the details that are still open.

At the Washington summit the leading USSR and U.S. representatives welcomed what has been achieved in Geneva so far and reaffirmed the necessity of intensive negotiations leading to a corresponding convention. They expressly declared their willingness to "draft a verifiable, comprehensive, and efficient convention on the banning and destruction of chemical weapons," as they put it.

The production of binary weapons which has now been started is diametrically opposed to the positive developments aimed at freeing mankind from the danger of chemical weapons and to the declaration of intent by the U.S. President. It disregards the efforts of all states that advocate the banning of chemical weapons. And it thwarts the expectations of people who hope that, following the signing of the USSR-U.S. treaty on the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, progress will be made in all areas of disarmament.

In order to justify the production of binary weapons, the Pentagon is once again conjuring up the much-hackneyed lie about the threat. It claims, against better judgment, that the Soviet Union is by far superior to the United States in the sphere of chemical weapons. As the Soviet Foreign Ministry competently stated, the actual amount of chemical agents on USSR territory does not exceed 50,000 tons. This roughly corresponds to the potential of the United States.

In view of this clarification, the startup of production of binary weapons by the United States proves to be a dangerous step toward a new round of the chemical arms race that was not provoked by anything. It is an attempt to obstruct negotiations in Geneva shortly before the possible conclusion of a treaty on a chemical-weapons ban. To prevent this it is a challenge for all states and social forces that advocate mankind's liberation from barbaric chemical weapons. Both the global banning of chemical weapons and regional solutions, as proposed long ago by the GDR and CSSR in the form of a chemical-weapon free zone in central Europe, are on the agenda.

Schabowski, French CP Official Hold Talks

LD021818 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1624 GMT 2 Jan 88

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jan (ADN)—More favorable conditions have been achieved for the struggle for peace and disarmament through the historic agreement between the USSR and United States on eliminating their medium-range missiles. This evaluation was reached by Guenter Schabowski, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee, and first secretary of the SED Berlin bezirk [area] executive, and Andre Lajoinie, member of the Politburo and secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee, during a friendly talk in Berlin on Saturday. Lajoinie is vacationing in the GDR.

The two sides held a comradely exchange of views on their parties' policy.

Guenter Schabowski and Andre Lajoinie expressed their conviction that the forthcoming state visit by Erich Honecker to France will contribute to developing bilateral relations between the GDR and the French Republic, improving the political climate, and achieving peace and cooperation in Europe.

Honecker Congratulates Romania's Ceausescu

LD292240 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 29 Nov 87

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, expressed his conviction today that fruitful cooperation with Romania will continue to develop. In a telegram to President Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, on the 40th anniversary of the People's Republic, he refers to the bilateral agreements concluded at the highest level, and to the fraternal alliance with the other Warsaw Pact and CEMA countries. Erich Honecker wished him successes in the realization of the decisions of the 13th party congress and the recent regional RCP conferences.

Honecker Receives Note From CSSR's Jakes

AU301625 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Dec 87 p 1

["CPCZ Affirms Close Relations With SED; Milos Jakes Thanks Erich Honecker for Greetings"]

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council:

Esteemed Comrade Honecker: Please accept my warm thanks for the congratulations on the occasion of my election as general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

I would like to take the opportunity to pay tribute to the high level of mutual relations and cooperation between our parties and states, and to assure you that I will do everything so they continue to develop in a comprehensive manner for the benefit of the peoples of our countries, of socialism, and peace all over the world.

I wish your party as well as you personally new successes in implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress.

With comradely greetings,

Milos Jakes,

General secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee

Army General Kessler Urges Combat Readiness

AU041034 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Dec 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—At the turn of the year, Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, thanked all members, civilian employees, and reservists of the National People's Army for their performances achieved in 1987. The year was rich in events, in hard struggles, and above all in significant successes for the forces of peace, the minister pointed out. With the signing of the treaty on the elimination of U.S. and Soviet land-based intermediate-range nuclear missiles, the first real disarmament step has been taken in the nuclear age. "The people of the GDR, its working people and soldiers, too, played a role in making the scale tip to the side of peace," Kessler noted. In close cooperation with the Soviet brothers-in-arms and the members of the other socialist armies it was possible to ensure a secure peace and strong socialism in the center of Europe, he stressed.

It can be stated with satisfaction that the economic, scientific-technological, and cultural upswing in the GDR, social protection and confidence in the future of GDR citizens have never been as stable on German soil as they are now. "In accordance with the defensive character of our military doctrine, also in 1988 the extent of our efforts will continue to be determined by the degree of NATO's concrete attack capability." This capability still has to be taken very seriously. Vigilance and combat readiness continue to be urgently required. "Let us enter the new year with the firm resolve that everyone will see to it at his place that the workers class, their Marxist-Leninist party, the people of the GDR, and our socialist brothers-in-arms can always rely on us." The minister wished the soldiers, civilian employees, reservists, and their families success, good health, and happiness in their personal lives.

Eberlein Visits Microelectronics Combine
LD041727 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 4 Jan 88

[Text] The Magdeburg Thaelmann combine intends to safeguard top international standards for its products through the increased use of microelectronics. The first secretary of the SED area [bezirk] executive, Werner Eberlein, visited the combine today. The in-house production of hardware and software is considered to be one key to success. Virtually all the high-capacity machinery for the GDR's cable and wire rope industry and for numerous foreign customers will be equipped with microelectronic control systems in 1988.

Honecker Awards Karl Marx Order to Mielke
AU291538 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Dec 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—At the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has awarded the Karl Marx Order to Army General Erich Mielke, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of state security.

SED Central Committee Congratulates Felfe
AU051036 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jan 88 p 1

[Message from the SED Central Committee to Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee: "Central Committee Congratulates Comrade Werner Felfe; Cordial Congratulations on His 60th Birthday"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Werner Felfe: The SED Central Committee conveys most cordial greetings and congratulations to you on your 60th birthday.

On your day of honor we thank you for the great contribution you have made as a communist to the creation and development of socialism in our GDR and to the peaceful coexistence of peoples. In many stages of our revolutionary struggle you have proven yourself as a party and state functionary. The collective of the party leadership highly respects your creative work in implementing the resolutions of our 11th Party Congress.

Coming from a communist workers family, you became familiar with the class interests of the workers in early childhood. At the age of 17 you joined the KPD, and after the unification party congress in 1946 you became a member of the SED. As a young communist you worked in the Grossroehrsdorf Youth Committee as a member of the Executive Committee of the FDJ group and as a voluntary secretary of the Kamenz FDJ Kreis leadership to gather together the youth in a uniform youth association in the spirit of antifascism. Through this activity you earned the confidence of your comrades.

As a result our party entrusted you with responsible tasks. In June 1948 you became a member of the SED Bezirk leadership in Kamenz and then instructor of our Party Executive in Dresden. In 1950, at the age of 22, you were elected as first secretary of the Floeha SED Kreis party organization.

After you graduated from the "Karl Marx" Party College, you worked successfully as secretary of the FDJ Central Council between 1954 and 1957. During this time you played your part in the FDJ's proving itself as a helper and fighting reserve.

You earned great merit in the development of our socialist state power. From 1957 to 1960 you were deputy chairman and later chairman of the Zschopau Kreis Council. From 1960 to 1963 you held the position of chairman of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk Council.

For many years your voters have given you the mandate of a deputy in the People's Chamber; between 1954 and 1958 you headed the Youth Committee of the GDR People's Chamber. As a member of the GDR State Council your efforts are aimed at the further development of our socialist state as a worker-peasant power.

For 1 and 1/2 decades your political work—first as secretary for agitation and propaganda and as second secretary of the SED Halle Bezirk leadership, and as first secretary of the bezirk party organization between 1971 and 1981—was linked with the advancement of this significant industrial bezirk and revolutionary workers center of our country which is rich in traditions. Special tribute is to be paid to your commitment in the implementation of the policy adopted by the eighth party congress, aimed at the well-being of the people and at safeguarding peace.

Your party-oriented work for the implementation of the SED resolutions, which is closely linked with the working people, meets with great respect among the members of our party. In 1954 you became candidate member and in 1963 member of the Central Committee. In 1973 the Central Committee elected you as candidate and in 1976 as member of the Politburo; in 1981 you were elected secretary of the Central Committee.

The collective of the party leadership pays tribute to your constructive work in implementing the strategy of our party for the further shaping of the advanced socialist society in the GDR, in accordance with the program of our party.

Your contribution to drafting and implementing agricultural policy are highly appreciated. You have dedicated much of your work to deepening the alliance between the

workers class and the class of the cooperative peasants and the development of our socialist agriculture as an efficient part of the economy.

Close contact with the cooperative peasants and workers, care for the development of their working and living conditions, active influence on the development of science and its application in practice, as well as the promotion, training, and Marxist-Leninist education of the cadres have marked your working style.

Your political work has always been characterized by deep friendship and affinity for the CPSU and the Soviet country. Your work as a party and state functionary who is fully devoted to the internationalist traditions of our party is aimed at further expanding the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, at strengthening cooperation among socialist states, and at increasing the prestige of socialism all over the world. Your international efforts to enhance the authority of our peasant-worker state has earned great respect.

The credit you gained in the development of our party and of socialism has ben honored by the party and government with the Karl Marx Order and other high state awards.

Dear Comrade Werner Felfe: We wholeheartedly thank you for your creative work within our party for the well-being of our people. We wish you good health and much creative vigor for our joint work aimed at the fruitful development of socialism and the safeguarding of peace.

With socialist greetings,

SED Central Committee.

The State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the GDR People's Chamber also conveyed congratulations.

Boehme Speaks on Party Policy at 5th CC Session
AU291416 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Dec 87 p 3

[Speech by Hans-Joachim Boehme, member of the Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Halle Bezirk leadership, at the Fifth SED Central Committee Session, on 16 December in Berlin: "The Party Policy Promotes the Resourcefulness of the Working People"]

[Excerpts] Dear Comrades: The Fifth Central Committee Session again shows that we are organizing the history of the developed socialist society as a continuous process of creatively searching for the best solutions, which correspond to conditions in the GDR and are important for strengthening socialism in the world.

This is reflected in the Politburo report given by Comrade Werner Felfe, and is completely confirmed by life in Halle Bezirk.

Socialist competition and especially our bezirk mass movement "Party Congress in Concrete Terms—What Are We Doing?", in which, so far, more than 75,000 collectives and working people have asked for the floor, have not only been supported more than ever by the understanding for economic and social party policy—we also succeed better and better in translating political requirements, above all the requirements of the struggle for peace, into personal conclusions.

This was also shown in the plan discussion. The active participation of 721,000 working people and more than 70,000 proposals submitted by them, are an expression of the ever new impetus given by creative party policy to the creative activities of the working people. [passage omitted]

In our bezirk, too, these days and weeks are completely marked by the offensive of the ideas of socialism and peace. The citizens have followed the Berlin meeting of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states with great interest. They understand the historic importance of the agreement between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of medium-range missiles, and expect that it will initiate a general disarmament process.

The recent results, the Washington summit, the very successful visit of our general secretary to the FRG, the continuation of the policy of dialogue, and the progress in the policy of peaceful coexistence—all this has strengthened the conviction of being on the right side and struggling for a just cause.

Erich Honecker has formulated what moves the working people of our country thus: "The fact that this diabolical stuff is disappearing is good for everyone." In all the talks held with citizens in this respect, there is striking pride and self-evidence in what is said today: That the first step toward disarmament has been made and the escape from the nuclear threat of war has been rendered possible, is above all due to socialism. [passage omitted]

We remember well that it was Comrade Erich Honecker who—at a time when the imperialist policy of confrontation was prospering—established the encouraging and militant guideline of "Now More Than Ever—Everything To Prevent a Nuclear Inferno! Everything to Strengthen Socialism!" That "Now More Than Ever" of autumn 1983 has become a trailblazer and a beacon for daily work and struggle since that time.

Comrade Erich Honecker's visit to the GDR has been evaluated as an expression and confirmation of the fact that good progress is made with a strong GDR. Many party and work collectives have said: We feel as if we, too, sat at the negotiating table—with our work and our

achievements. The international success of the GDR's proposals and its policy of dialogue is ultimately also decided at our workplaces. [passage omitted]

In fact, that it was possible not only to make up for the backlogs due to the excessively hard winter at the beginning of this year, but to achieve a lead of M271.1 million in industrial goods production and of M185.2 million in net production by the end of November, the fact that in agriculture a gross turnover of 60 grain equivalent units per hectare of crop production was achieved for the first time, or that the citizens of the bezirk were able to move into another 17,936 new or modernized apartments is an expression of the further good progress in our main battlefield and in reaching the high standard of the 11th Party Congress.

In spite of this, the struggle to fulfill the 1987 plan is complicated. In the enterprises of the chemical and the basic materials industries, which work around the clock, it was hard to cope with the repercussions of winter. A lack of stability in the railroad network meant that it was not possible to transport produced goods, auxiliary materials, and supplies quickly enough.

We also have not failed to notice that the management standard in some enterprises is still not sufficient to fully master the processes of intensifying production and to link questions of efficiency, quality, and profit even more closely with production growth. [passage omitted]

What is new is that the basic organizations concentrate their management activity on a higher level in long-term conceptual work in science and technology, mainly in order to succeed better and better in developing concrete, clear, and long-term conceptions of the possibilities, effects, and consequences of key technologies.

What this means for us is already shown by the fact that the 3,106 CAD/CAM work stations, 2,400 office, personal and workplace computers, as well as 68 electronic data processing systems achieve one-third of the attained performance growth. Therefore, we make great efforts to raise the average period of use of CAD/CAM technology, which still amounts to 12 hours in our bezirk, to the level of the best—as, for example, the Leuna Combine with 18.1 hours—with the help of a public performance comparison under the slogan of "Can We Afford To Have Computers Sleeping for Half Days?".

On the whole, it is essential to concentrate management and leadership activities even more on the necessary advance. This applies to software, but above all to the timely, specific qualifying of the working people. This constitutes above all a demand on political-ideological work. We have to promote even more the awareness and the attitude that today 2 to 3 years of vocational training are no longer enough for 40 years of working life.

The experiences of the Mansfeld Combine party organization are of great importance to us for the management of these processes. The fact that the Mansfeld working people have succeeded in increasing labor productivity by 26.5 percent, in securing a product innovation rate of 39.5 percent, and in reducing material costs by 9.4 percent, compared to the same period last year, is above all due to the fact that major sections of the reproduction process are computer-supported and more than 2,200 working people are able to utilize the latest technology for the comprehensive fulfillment of the plan tasks. [passage omitted]

While man is the measure of all things for us, in the FRG we are currently witnessing in an especially drastic way how common capitalism puts the dividends above all, and does not care a straw for the workers and their families.

The policy of social cuts not only affects steel-workers on the Rhine and the Ruhr, but entire regions. Hundreds of thousands struggle in powerful campaigns for their right to work. However, those who otherwise pretend to be the guardians of human rights everywhere, churn out a lot of platitudes.

Our experiences in implementing the party economic strategy confirm that the guideline of linking science and technology more closely stands the test. The 24 coordination agreements and 600 performance contracts which have so far been concluded between academic and university institutions, as well as between combines and enterprises prove to be efficient instruments to achieve top-level performances more quickly and to win the race against time. In the chemical combines of the bezirk alone, two-thirds of the tasks of the science and technology plans are solved on this basis.

When I talk about the effects of science, I have to talk about agriculture, above all. For never before have the farmers of the bezirk worked hand in hand with science so closely.

The 1987 per-hectare yield of 55.5 decitonnes of corn, 305 decitonnes of potatoes, 374 decitonnes of sugar beets is an expression of the fact that increasingly greater success is attained in shaping agriculture as a branch of applied science and in achieving a more comprehensive, top-level performance.

While in the past few years the barrier was broken only in individual plots and an average grain yield per hectare of more than 70 decitonnes was achieved, this year the area amounts to as much as 24,400 hectares in our bezirk.

And, as 3,350 hectares have already yielded more than 80 decitonnes of corn and on one-fourth of the cultivation area 350 decitonnes of potatoes per hectare were harvested, the new great opportunities and perspectives can be seen.

The development of the past few years, the process of progressing intensification, is also shown by the fact that it has been possible to reduce supplies from the State Fodder Fund by 270,000 tonnes since the 10th Party Congress, while animal production has been increasing.

With the activities initiated by 155 working groups and scientific and technological departments of the LPG's and state farms for animal and crop production favorable prerequisites are created for providing even more scope for the creative work of the cooperatives, for placing scientific-technological work on a broader basis, and for purposefully achieving top performance by means of top-level performance concepts.

The use of 40 computer-supported programs this year has considerably contributed to coping better with the changing weather and growth conditions, the different soil conditions, and the particular features of crops and animals. And, something which is especially important, the continuous development of yields and achievements which are meeting with visible and tangible success have increased the peasants' confidence in their own power, their interest in new things, and their pleasure in work.

I may say that, on the whole, the work collectives and the working people of the bezirk show a great readiness to cope successfully with the rates of increase of the 1988 national economic plan and to make even greater efforts for our good policy for the benefit of the people.

On this basis, I approve the plan draft justified by Comrade Schuerer. We are guided by the principle that the qualitatively new processes and tasks in the national economy also set qualitatively new standards in political-ideological work, in the sensitive work with man, in the full development of all his creative powers for our common good cause of socialism and peace. In this spirit, we set to work with optimism.

Tisch Speech at People's Chamber Session
AU301818 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19-20 Dec 87 pp 8-9

[Speech by Deputy Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, at the Fifth People's Chamber Session in Berlin on 18 December: "Our Worker-Peasant Power Is the Guarantee for a Safe and Good Future for All Citizens"]

[Excerpts] Esteemed Deputies: On behalf of the FDGB I express full approval of the submitted draft law on the 1988 national economic plan and budget plan.

Why are we in favor of these draft laws?

Because the dynamic growth of our national economy, its constant upward development, is continued with them; because the unity of economic and social policy is continued on a higher level; and because the plan has ripened into the militant program of our trade unions with the comprehensive, democratic preliminary debate on the tasks in public discussion and is—in its present shape—the basis of our trade union activities. [passage omitted]

Today's discussion in the People's Chamber takes place at a time when, with the first agreement on nuclear disarmament, which is of such historic importance, the great opportunity presents itself to permanently turn the road away from the arms race toward disarmament and detente, toward the improvement of the international situation.

The result of the Washington summit really points to the future. It strengthens the hopes and expectations of all peace-loving people. We especially appreciate what Comrade Gorbachev has achieved, also with our mandate in the negotiations.

The truly enormous echo that the conclusion of the treaty has also found in the trade-union collectives of our country, expresses satisfaction and joy because nuclear confrontation will be reduced in Europe and two classes of nuclear armament will be completely scrapped.

The start on the way to a nuclear-free world has been made, and we want to proceed on this way and not leave any type of weapon out of disarmament. The attained treaty is a victory of common sense and a matured sense of reality in view of the fact that in the nuclear age more weapons do not create more security.

Life Proves: Good Work Pays in Every Place [subhead]

Esteemed deputies, our Republic—first of all our Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council—has an active share in bringing about this treaty. For this we express our gratitude.

Esteemed deputies, let me add the opinion of our trade unions on the results of the Washington summit:

The known competitive slogan of "My job is my place to struggle for peace", which expresses an important motive for high performance to strengthen our GDR and socialism, has been confirmed in a striking way by recent events. The achievements in this respect have consolidated the bases of socialist foreign policy and, for our part, have promoted peace diplomacy.

The changes for the better that have begun in the international arena, are inseparably linked with the great work to perfect and strengthen socialism, which Comrade Gorbachev also spoke of here in Berlin. Thus life has shown that working with high achievements in one's own job in socialist competition for peace, is correct and rewarding. [passage omitted]

Tackling the tasks of the new plan year does not start for us with the turn of the year, but with using the time, which remains until then, in all fields of work in a disciplined way. High achievements of daily work to fulfill and overfulfill this year's targets are the best preparation for a smooth transition to the new plan year.

Yes, we look at every working hour, for the value that it contributes to the national income on the scale of national economy, has enormously increased—from M53 million in 1970 to well over M100 million today. This is the value of 1 working hour today, and in this way one has to calculate and also help those to calculate who are of the opinion that 1 hour makes little difference. [passage omitted]

In the new plan year the leave prolongation will become effective for 860,000 older working people, according to the proposals of the 11th FDGB Congress. Thus we take a further step toward improving the quality of life for many people who have shaped the development of our republic by their work performance that is effective over decades.

In spite of the reduction of the available working time fund due to the leave prolongation, we want to continue social progress also in other fields according to the plan. Comrade Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, explained this during the justification of the plan.

Great tasks await us in the continuation of the housing construction program, the development of public education and the health service, and not last in the continuation of the performance-oriented wage policy. All the more, what matters is: To secure the achievements and to make new things effective for the benefit of the people—this is only possible, when all social progress is supported by strong economic progress.

Subsidies for Social Insurance More Than Tripled Since 1971 [subhead]

I want to add to this idea, which forms the basis of the performance requirements, also some data that refer for example to the developments in union-managed social insurance. In 1971 the social insurance benefits amounted to approximately M13 billion, and granting of them required means from the budget of M4.6 billion.

For 1988 benefits of the union-managed social insurance of M30.7 billion are planned. We can only provide them thanks to a state subsidy of M14.3 billion. The subsidies for union-managed social security have more than tripled since the Eighth SED Congress! Thus today the means from the budget alone are higher than the total social insurance benefit volume in 1971.

This constitutes a gigantic development, an enormous increase in benefits, which has been achieved in the sector of our social insurance system in the interest of the working people, without raising the contributions to be paid by the insured person by even one pfennig!

Or let's take the trade-union holiday program. In 1971 we provided M72 million from our union means and M49 million from the budget for it. This amounts to a total of M121 million.

In 1988 we will spend from the FDGB budget M160.5 million. The state funds amount to M297.5 million. Thus we have M458 million at our disposal. This is four times the amount of 1971.

Of great importance is also the amount of approximately M5 billion every year that is used from the cultural and social funds of the enterprises to improve the working and living conditions. This relates to the canteens at the workplaces and the guarantee of low meal prices, or child care in the holidays, to mention only some items.

Only for the industrial enterprises the means of the cultural and social fund amount to M3.5 billion this year, and they have thus increased to the triple amount since 1971.

In this context if should also be mentioned that the M49.5 billion will be used from the 1988 budget to safeguard stable prices of basic consumer goods, services, and low rents, and will be beneficial for all citizens of our country. [passage omitted]

Our problems—they can be solved and we solve them in tested cooperation. We solve them, supported by the basic values and achievements of socialism, which have brought and are bringing so much to the people, to their social security, and their safety.

We do not allow anybody to spoil these achievements for us, esteemed comrades and friends, this too will be said. Our worker-peasant power is the guarantee of a safe and good future for all, and when the working people of our country are organizing now their work toward the higher targets of the coming year, they know:

Never will we experience such a desperate struggle for the preservation of the work places as the one that is now taking place on the Rhine and the Ruhr and has reached a dramatic climax with the planned closing of the Rheinhausen Steel Works. The shop stewards term the things happening there terrible blows to the workers and their families.

DGB Chairman Ernst Breit talked of the working people's deep-seated fear. The reckless course of action of the steel entrepreneurs, who want to push through their closure plan in spite of the protests by the steel workers,

miners, and also by farmers and small businessmen, according to the motto of "Don't listen to anything and just push ahead!", was called cynical by another leading DGB trade unionist.

In these days Franz Steinkuehler, chairman of the Metal Workers Industrial Trade Union [MWITU], had to deal with the ideas of the leading representatives of the iron and steel industry entrepreneurs, which were conveyed to him by letter. I only want to quote from this correspondence, for these are significant, meaningful documents of the times.

The leaders of the entrepreneurs' association wrote: "We have no patience with illegal actions that are carried out by the employees—supported by the MWITU or organized by the MWITU. The blatant illegality of such actions is not acceptable in a constitutional state. We urgently request you to observe legal order again and to refrain from organizing or supporting illegal actions."

How law is understood there, how law is also openly and bluntly asserted as the exclusive monopoly of the capitalists, against the interests of the working people who struggle for their existence, speaks for itself. The MWITU chairman replied: "I am writing this letter to you in a rage.... If you looked into the faces of the people on the Rhine and the Ruhr, you would not write such a letter." Colleague Steinkuehler calls the remarks of the entrepreneurs sheer cynicism and impudence.

Yes, this is how people are treated where profit is the measure of all things!

Energetic Struggles for the Human Right To Work on the Ruhr and Rhine [subhead]

Esteemed deputies, in the opinions of our country's trade unionists on these events feelings of affinity and concern for the solidary union activities of the affected people are expressed. Our colleagues understand the motives that cause the trade unionists on the Rhine and the Ruhr and with them so many working people to energetically struggle for the preservation of the workplaces, for the defense of the human right to work, and against unemployment.

However, let me say the following on this occasion: When here in the GDR some flea coughs, certain forces in the FRG and their media are very quick to blow this up to the trumpeting of elephants. They permanently interfere in our internal affairs. This is a serious violation of the Basic Agreement and the Communique agreed upon with Kohl during the visit of our Comrade Erich Honecker to the FRG.

This shall be said to those forces: They need not worry about us in the GDR! They had better care for the things in their country, they will be busy enough there as it is clearly demonstrated by the demands of the people on the Rhine and the Ruhr!

FDGB Prepares Itself Energetically for 1988 Plan [subhead]

Esteemed deputies, with its approval of the 1988 plan, which plays such an important role in the complex of the 5-year plan, the FDGB prepares itself energetically for the tasks that lie ahead of us. This will also be shown by the congress of the FDGB National Executive Council, which will soon deal with the questions of organizing socialist competition in the coming year. In accordance with a comprehensive representation of interests by the unions, we want to do everything that by the initiative of the working people the targets of the 1988 national economic plan become a reality for the benefit of all people.

FDGB Resolution on Socialist Competition

AU011611 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Dec 87 pp 3-4

["Resolution of the Fourth Session of the FDGB National Executive Committee on Conducting the Socialist Competition in 1988" passed at the fourth session of the FDGB National Executive Committee in East Berlin on 21 December]

[Text] The workers class and all working people areaccomplishing great achievements in the socialist competition to implement the decisions of the 11th SED Congress in order to universally fulfill the 1987 national economic plan and to purposefully exceed it with regard to specific products. Through the inexhaustible initiative and the industriousness of the working people, which are an expression of firm trust in the tested policy of the party of the workers class for the welfare of the people and for safeguarding peace, the capacity of the national economy has been further strengthened and the dynamic growth has been continued.

Until the last day of 1987 it is necessary to reach great achievements per work day and to exploit all potentials and reserves so that the targets established by the plan are reached and a high amount of distributable final goods for supply to the population, for the development of the national economy, and for exports is made available. This, at the same time, guarantees a smooth transition to the next plan year.

I.

The 1988 socialist competition is characterized by the working people's creative work to further successfully implement the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the 11th FDGB Congress. The fundamental statements by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at the Fifth Central Committee Session have provided a clear guideline as to how the course of the unity of economic and social policy will be continued as

the core of the economic strategy with a view to the year 2000. This policy deeply corresponds to the interests of the working people and again and again mobilizes anew their creative power.

Proceeding from this, the trade unions are organizing the 1988 socialist competition in all sectors of the national economy under the tested slogan "High performances for the benefit of the people and for peace—Everything to implement the decisions of the 11th SED Congress!" with the aim of fulfilling and overfulfilling the tasks of the national economic plan with high achievements per work day in a continuous way and in accordance with the required products and product ranges, and with the stipulations of the corresponding contracts. Of particular importance is the reliable fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of economically important state plan positions and the implementation of investment projects according to the planned dates and with the planned performance increase. The economically justified transportation demand is to be met reliably and with further declining input.

By linking the advantages of socialism ever more closely with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution, intensification of the entire reproduction process is to be further deepened, the qualitative growth factors are to be tapped ever more effectively, labor productivity and efficiency are to be raised, and—in closest connection with this—the working and living conditions of the working people are to be improved according to plan.

Through qualified leadership activity, all necessary preconditions are to be created so that each working person can give his best in line with the principle "My Workplace—My Combat Station for Peace!"

1. All focal issues of the economic strategy determine the contents of the pledges accepted by the work and enterprise collectives in socialist competition in the combines and enterprises of all sectors of the national economy.

It is necessary:

—to link the advantages of socialism even more effectively with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution and to successfully pursue the struggle for top international positions and a high economic effectiveness of science and technology so as to keep pace with the dynamism of the development of productive forces;

—to accelerate the increase of labor productivity in particular by mastering the key technologies, to manufacture more quality products with less input of human and materialized labor, to transfer new products quickly into production, to speedily reach top achievements, and to gain good economic results with this;

—to guarantee production growth with declining unit input of raw materials and other materials as well as of energy sources and to reduce the proportion of production input in the final product through increasing refinement. With each kilogram of material an ever higher profit has to be made;

—to reach high quality production everywhere that corresponds to international standards and to link its increase with a high renewal rate and at the same time to promote the initiative for faultless production;

—to reach a higher level of socialist rationalization and automation by applying modern key technologies to a great extent, to raise the quantity and quality of in-house production of rationalization means, in particular through microelectronics, and to improve the working people's working conditions in close connection with rationalization;

—to raise work efficiency, to use the labor potential in an economical way, to utilize the basic assets as well as possible, to guarantee order, safety, and discipline everywhere, and to gain labor in particular for shift-work, the strengthening of consumer goods production, and in-house production of rationalization means by promoting the Schwedt Initiative;

—to use the available investments to strengthen the material-technical basis, in particular to modernize the basic assets, to punctually implement investment projects, to make the performances planned for these projects fully effective for the economy and to use them for the production of new goods in high numbers;

—to produce and provide in line with the contracts more high-quality consumer goods that are in great demand and the 1,000 little things, also in high quality, great numbers, and with low costs for supplies to the population and for exports;

—to ensure continuous and dynamic performance growth, for which the interlacing of science and production, basic and advanced training of the people, and a creative climate in the entire social life are gaining even more importance;

—to steadily deepen and secure intensively expanded reproduction for the welfare of the people.

With new, important advances in comprehensive intensification, it is necessary to manufacture a higher amount of distributable final products for supply to the population, the development of the national economy, and the highly efficient fulfillment of export tasks in line with the contracts.

2. In socialist competition, the cooperative peasants and workers in agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry have the task of stabilizing and developing in 1988

the good results and achievements reached over the past few years while further implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the 13th GDR Peasants' Congress.

They direct their initiatives at further implementing the economic strategy with the aim of putting comprehensive intensification on a lasting basis by using qualitative growth factors and thereby ensuring stable supplies of food to the population and of raw materials to the industry at a rising level.

For this purpose:

—the yields of all strains are to be further increased by systematically raising soil fertility, through scientific soil and stock management and better exploitation of the genetic potential; in livestock production, performances per animal are to be raised with equal animal stock, breeding results are to be improved, losses are to be reduced, and efficient use of fodder is to be achieved;

—in the combines and enterprises of the technical advance sector [Vorleistungsbereich] as well as of land cultivation and amelioration, high availability and a long utilization period of the available basic assets is to be ensured with lowest possible input, and capacity is to be raised by comprehensively utilizing scientific-technological progress, in particular the modern key technology, and quality work in implementing investments, maintenance, modernization, rationalization, and renovation;

—in forestry the supply of raw timber in the required ranges, protection of forests, afforestation, forest cultivation, and consumer goods production are to be ensured according to plan;

—in the foodstuffs industry the agricultural raw materials have to be processed with highly economical use of materials, high productivity, quality, and efficiency, as well as with a rising degree of refinement; rationalization is to be accelerated, and scientific division of labor is to be enforced more comprehensively;

—science and technology, in particular the key technologies, are to be applied everywhere quickly and bindingly, with high economic and social effectiveness, and in close connection with the experiences of the cooperative peasants and workers. The innovators' movement is to be developed more broadly.

The input-output ratio is to be improved. High quality of work and labor productivity is to be achieved everywhere, and production input, in particular unit input of material and energy, is to be reduced. Work with plot-related and animal-shed-related maximum yield concepts in crop and livestock production and in forestry, as well as with master-department-related [meisterbereichsbezogen] refinement concepts in the foodstuffs industry is to be purposefully aimed at top achievements. The good experiences gained in work with management models, maximum-yield plots, maximum-yield experiments, etc. are to be further developed.

—Cooperation between crop and livestock production is to be further raised, the work of the cooperative associations is to be intensified, and the close relations of agricultural and forestry production with the villages are to be further developed in an overall way.

3. In the fields of trade, local public utilities, and services, the pledges in socialist competition are to be aimed at further improving demand-oriented supply.

It is, in particular, necessary:

—to make the relations between production and trade more flexible in the interest of the customers, to further develop direct relations between trade facilities, combines, and enterprises, and to take the goods from the producer to the user via the shortest possible route;

—to ensure high productivity, efficiency, and quality of trade, services, and repairs by means of scientific-technological solutions, and to fulfill the increasing tasks in the supply sector with high economic efficiency by rationalizing the processes of transportation, storage, loading, unloading, and sale;

—to ensure opening hours favorable for the customers of shops, service facilities, and inns, while also guaranteeing pervasive, stable supplies; to secure pleasant service and a pleasing sales atmosphere, and to fulfill the tasks of supply to the workers and of providing meals for pupils and children with a high standard.

II.

In all trade union groups and work collectives, the working people are accepting specific pledges for the overall fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of the tasks assigned to them in the 1988 national economic plan. On this basis, from December 1987 to 15 January 1988 the assemblies of trade union members and the plenary assemblies of shop stewards are deciding the competition targets for the enterprises and institutions.

The corresponding managers are fully responsible for creating conditions that are conducive to the favorable development of initiative and creativity. These include clear-cut tasks derived from the plan, good organization of labor, and the guarantee of stable cooperation relations.

By organizing specific performance comparisons, the trade union leaderships and responsible managers ensure that the experiences of the best workers are generalized and are turned into the yardstick for the work of all. Top performances are to become permanent performances.

In this connection, the experiences and results of the maximum-performance shifts on the occasion of World Peace Day are to be evaluated.

The struggle for the honorary title of "Collective of Socialist Work" is to be effectively promoted. The initiative of the innovators is to be primarily directed toward solving rationalization tasks in socialist competition.

In close cooperation with the leaderships of the socialist youth association, the trade union leaderships are promoting the FDJ's economic initiatives, in particular the struggle of the youth brigades for the overall fulfillment and product-specific overfulfillment of the plan and the broad development of the youth's scientific-technological work. Together they are exerting influence on the state managers to assign specific tasks to the FDJ collectives and to create the prerequisites for the overall fulfillment of the accepted pledges.

All FDJ members and other young people are to be integrated into the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow Movement all through the year by being assigned demanding tasks, in particular from the science and technology plans. Further scientific-technological focal projects are to be assigned to the FDJ young researchers' collectives. Their striving for top performances within top periods and the more intensive participation in the youth inventors' competition are to be universally promoted.

The apprentices' vocational competition is to be organized as a part of the socialist competition with the aim of training young, class-minded, qualified skilled workers who face the increasing demands posed by the scientific-technological and economic development on performance and achieve permanent, good-quality skilled worker's performance at the end of their vocational training. For this purpose, the apprentices' readiness for performance is to be promoted even more purposefully by assigning them specific tasks from the science and technology plans and the rationalization concepts, by youth projects from permanent production in line with their training schedule, and by comparative performance appraisals under the slogan of "Being the best in one's profession."

The results of the 1988 socialist competition are to be regularly accounted for and evaluated. The achievements are to be publicly praised.

County Party First Secretaries Appointed

Basc-Kiskin, Hajdu-Bihar Counties

LD310418 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0730 GMT 30 Dec 87

[Text] New party committee first secretaries have been chosen in Basc-Kiskun, and Hajdu-Bihar counties. In Bacs-Kisum, Miklos Szabo, first secretary of the Kiskunhalas Town Party Committee, has become the new county first secretary, as his predecessor, Pal Romany has been appointed rector of the political academy. In Hajdu-Bihar, the former first secretary, Gyeorgy Sikula, has retired. His successor is Sandor Postas, the Debrecen Town Party Committee first secretary

Szolnik County

LD060127 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 Jan 88

[Text] Istvan Szabo, until now first secretary of the Jaszbereny Party Committee, has been elected first secretary of the Szolnik County Party Committee. According to the report released, Janos Lukacs, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, also participated in the county committee session. Karoly Majoros, until now first secretary of the county party committee, has retired.

MTI Reports Production, Trade Statistics

LD061013 Budapest MTI in English 0845 GMT 6 Jan 88

[Text] Budapest, January 6 (MTI)—Between January and November, 1987, production of Hungarian state industrial companies and industrial cooperatives surpassed that of a year ago by 3.7 per cent. The largest growth was recorded in the production of chemical industry and building material industry, with 7.3 and 6.4 per cent respectively. Engineering industry increased its performance by 3.1 per cent in January-November 1987 as compared to the corresponding period of 1986. However, surplus production was sold on domestic markets as exports of the branch did not increase, with a decline noted for convertible-accounting exports. Production of food industry surpassed that in the corresponding period of 1986 by 3.4, of light industry by 2.6, metallurgy by 1.9, and mining by 0.7 per cent. The number of employees in industry was 2.4 per cent less than in January-November 1986. Production per employee rose by 6.3 per cent, production for one working hour by 4.3 per cent.

Purchasing of agricultural products somewhat lagged behind that of the corresponding figure for 1986, by 0.8 per cent over eleven months. The decline was mainly due to the 5.8 per cent drop in the purchasing of vegetal [as received] products. Purchasing of live animals was 3.9 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1986, with higher sales mainly recorded for poultry, slaughter pig and slaughter cattle.

The value of exports for the eleven months was 6.9 per cent higher, of imports 3.5 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Within this, rouble-accounting exports were worth 99.5 per cent, imports 96.9 per cent of the value in January-November, 1986. Non-rouble accounting exports rose by 9.8 per cent, imports by 14.7 per cent.

Retail trade turnover increased by 12.4 percent at current prices, and 4.4 per cent at comparative prices as compared to the similar period in 1986. At current prices, turnover of food and coffee, beverages and tobacco was 8.5 per cent higher, of clothing products 12.3 per cent, of industrial articles 15.7 per cent higher in January- November 1986 than a year earlier. Financial incomes of the population from central sources surpassed that of the similar period in 1986 by 9.3 per cent, the consumer's price index was 8.5 per cent higher in the period under review than for the same months of 1986.

Over the eleven months, a total of 171,000 million forints were spent on investments, 16.5 per cent more at current prices than a year earlier. The sum of central projects rose by 8 per cent, of council and company projects by 19 per cent each.

Correction To Miklos Nemeth Comments

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Miklos Nemeth Comments on 1988 Tasks,"published in the 4 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page 42, right column, paragraph two, sentence two: ...resist pressures that work against reorganization. This is indeed a very real danger and we have been...(supplying omitted passage) Paragraph four, same column: ...from large-scale enterprises over recent weeks...(supplying omitted letter)

Attendance at Summer Olympic Games Announced
LD051930 Warsaw PAP in English
1906 GMT 5 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 5—The Polish Olympic Committee today accepted an invitation of the International Olympic Committee to take part in the 24th Olympic Games. Poland is the 134th country which announced its participation in the summer games.

The meeting of the board of the Polish Olympic Committee held today was devoted to the winter and summer games.

Fifty-five first category sportsmen and 124 second category ones are preparing for the summer games. The list of those to compete in the winter games is to be announced on January 25.

Urban Answers Questions on Solidarity, Issues
LD051926 Warsaw PAP in English
1853 GMT 5 Jan 88

[by Waldemar Janiec and Sieslawa Mazarska]

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 5—At his weekly press conference, government spokesman, Minister Jerzy Urban answered questions related to the possibility of dialogue between the Polish authorities and the opposition, reduction of sentences for the murderers of Father Popieluszko, and the forthcoming visit of Minister Genscher to Poland. Other questions referred to Polish leaders' visits to Moscow and the draft amendments to the electoral law.

Dialogue with Opposition. [subhead]

Asked about the attitude of the authorities to the latest initiatives of the so called opposition, among them, an open letter by historian Jerzy Holzer addressed to Wojciech Jaruzelski and Lech Walesa and sent to the POLITYKA weekly, which contained an appeal for dialogue, Urban stated:

"One can suppose that the signals emitted by some representatives of the former leadership of 'Solidarnosc' about their willingness to take part in the dialogue with the authorities are yet another zigzag of their tactics dictated by the desire to regain their significance in that way.

"One can guess that they hope that the authorities, by holding official talks with members and advisors of the one-time leadership of 'Solidarnosc,' would preserve, if not reconstruct that historical relic.

"The authorities' talks with former leaders of 'Solidarnosc' would add up respect to that group, and increase belief, which has been already severely impaired in the West, in their significance on the Polish scene."

"We, therefore, clearly discern the reasons for the sudden reconciliatory attitude of yesterday's uncompromising fighters in the struggle against the 'regime.' Despite this, we do not ignore the calls from that series, which is represented by Holzer's letter. This is because we are pursuing a policy of agreement, invariably based on the following principle: It is not important wherefrom one comes, what matters is what stance he or she is ready to adopt and what he or she wishes to do for the good of the country. Thus, we are not excluding anyone beforehand and forever from the dialogue.

"Any dialogue, nevertheless, has sense when there is some common plane for it, even the most general community of goals and good will.

"Former leaders of 'Solidarnosc' had through their policy led to a drastic deterioration of the economic crisis in 1981 and tipped the balance of the state's structures. For the past six years, they attempted to hamper, stir disturbances, they practiced a nihilist negation of each step taken by the authorities, including the reforms and their drafts as well.

"The starting point for dialogue is, therefore, that they gain partner-like credibility through an honest reckoning with their behaviour, with the wrong which they have done or tried to do. A clear foregoing of the policy of boycott and negation and of the practice of slandering those with whom they want, as we hear, dialogue, is also indispensable, Urban said. [quotemarks as received]

"We expect the former activists of 'Solidarnosc' at the leadership level to appear in the nationwide dialogue in the role of a truly Polish factor, an independent one. This calls for them to sever ties with foreign centres of political command and not accepting payments from foreign sources.

"It would also be necessary for them to accept an honest abiding by the provisions of the constitution and the supreme interests of the Polish reason of state as the framework of dialogue.

"Stopping an authentic struggle against the bold reforms being put into effect in Poland as well as those planned and joining the bloc of pro-reformatory forces are a necessary sign of the adoption of a partner-like attitude. The reforms create a broad plan for dialogue. Its participants do not have to shed their identity, traditions or sentiments. We do not expect a loss of face from anyone.

"Poland needs not so much symbolic gestures, like spectacular meetings, but rather painstaking and solid strengthening of the construction of national agreement, also through the expansion of its social and political base. Let me repeat, in the great pro-reformatory community there is room for former activists and advisors of 'Solidarnosc' provided that they stop excluding themselves from it," Urban stated.

Reduction of Sentences for Father Popieluszko's Killers [subhead]

Replying to a question about the court decision to reduce the sentences for the killers of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, Urban announced that on December 17, 1987 the Penal Chamber of the Supreme Court, acting on the motion of the prosecutor general, cut the prison terms of Father Popieluszko's murderers: Adam Pietruszka's from 15 to 10 years, Grzegorz Piotrowski's from 25 to 15, Leszek Pekala's from 10 to 6 and Waldemar Chmielewski's from 8 to 4.5 years in prison.

"All of these people still remain in prison," Urban stressed. "The decision was justified by the Supreme Court by humanitarian reasons, by pleas from the families based on, among other things, the good of small children and the deteriorating health condition of Pietruszka and Chmielewski."

At the same time, Urban recalled that earlier on, the Supreme Court, also acting on the motion of the prosecutor general, cut the prison term of Robert Chechlacz, who was sentenced for the murder of Militia Sergeant Zdzislaw Karos, from 15 to 10 years. In doing so the Supreme Court allowed him to take advantage of earlier release from prison on parole as a minor.

The government spokesman also noted that other people sentenced in the same case also took advantage of humanitarian decisions passed by courts and have already been released from prison.

Urban also dismissed allegations that news of the reduced sentences for Father Popieluszko's killers was concealed from the public, explaining that Polish courts do not have a practice of informing the press at their own initiative on decisions of amnesty character. "The newsmen who addressed the Supreme Court for information received it from the court's spokesman as well as from the government spokesman," Urban stressed.

Before Minister Genscher's Visit [subhead]

Asked about the expectations of the Polish Government concerning the coming visit of FRG Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher to Poland, Urban stated:

"The visit of Minister Genscher signifies that the political dialogue between Warsaw and Bonn continues. It will provide an opportunity to make a detailed analysis and assessment of the state of bilateral relations. We are ready to examine the possibility of making a tangible progress in the process of normalization and development of our relations, on the basis of the treaty of Dec 7, 1970. International issues are sure to take much space during the talks."

"We voice a hope"—Urban added- "That Minister Genscher's visit to Poland will be conducive to a progress in the normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG, which will be our common constructive contribution to strengthening the positive trends in East-West relations." Rakowski and Sadowski in Moscow [subhead]

Asked about the details of Deputy Sejm Speaker Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski's visit to Moscow, Urban said that the visit, next to its official goal, has a private one, since Rakowski works at present on a book on Soviet perestroika and wants to take advantage of this visit to collect material for his book.

Urban also told newsmen that Vice-Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski called on Moscow to coordinate plans and arrange cooperation between the planning commissions of both countries. Urban stressed at the same time that the visit was solely a working one, and speculations of Western mass media on that subject are groundless.

Amendments to Law on Elections to People's Councils [subhead]

Replying to a question on the procedure of forwarding candidates for people's councillors envisaged in the draft amendments to the electoral law, Urban explained that various groups of citizens could fully bear impact on the electoral process and forward candidates for councillors through various organizations.

"The political intention is for people of various convictions, representing various orientations to run for councillor's seats. This will be the topic of consultative talks," Urban stated.

"The point is to make people who describe themselves as the opposition but who, of course, fall into the frames of the Constitution, want to run for people's councils. For it is easier to stand at the side-lines that to partake in the real exercising of power," he added.

At the same time, Urban stressed that the planned amendments to the electoral law are not the last step forward in the democratization of the electoral process, announcing that a press conference on issues tied with the elections to people's councils would be held by Vice President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski next week.

Tariff-Free Zone Szczecin-Swinoujscie [subhead]

In reply to a question about the possible creation of a tariff-free zone in the Szczecin-Swinoujscie area, the government spokesman stated that the matter had no connection whatsoever with the delimitation of the border waters between Poland and the GDR.

At the same time he categorically counters any associating of this project with the existence of the free city of Gdansk before the war. This is because we are not

dealing in any way with some territory over which Poland would lose her sovereignty in any manner, the government spokesman stated.

On Alleged Persecution of Homosexuals in Poland [subhead]

Replying to a question suggesting that homosexuals are persecuted by the militia in Poland, Urban firmly assured that no militia operations were directed against homosexuals in Poland, adding that there would be no such actions in the future either.

The minister explained that the rumours about the persecution could be tied with the high crime rate among gays in Poland.

Low Credibility of Western Radio Stations [subhead]

Asked for the reasons for the end to the jamming of Radio Free Europe and BBC Polish-language programs, Urban stated:

"The fact that one can receive all Western radio stations without any jamming in Poland means on the one hand progress in relations with the outside world and an act of good will.

The field of information freedom, but on the other, to a much greater degree, it means a fall in the credibility of these radio stations which are aggressive and attempt to interfere into the internal affairs of Poland." [sentence and quotation marks as received]

Urban recalled some data from the end of last year which indicates that, for example, barely 2 percent of Poland's population regularly tunes in to Radio Free Europe, 4 percent from time to time and 9 percent rarely.

As far as credibility is concerned, data from March 1986 shows that only 6.2 percent of adult Poles pointed to Polish-language Western radio stations as a trustworthy source of information, said Urban

Cooperation Jubilee Session Held With Soviets

LD052307 Warsaw PAP in English
2212 GMT 5 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 5—The Polish Academy of Sciences and its Soviet counterpart have been cooperating since signing their first agreement on Dec.21, 1957. Polish and Soviet scholars took part in a jubilee session held here today in connection with the anniversary.

In his opening speech, the president of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN), Professor Jan Kostrzewski stressed that scientific cooperation between the Polish and Soviet academies brought many precious scientific results and was dynamically developing in the recent years.

"Three decades of cooperation resulted in significant attainments in many fields. We highly assess Soviet-Polish cooperation in social sciences. Outcomes of this cooperation will be instrumental to solving problems created by the current stage of development of our countries as well as to the elimination of the "blank spots" in the history of our states and peoples, as recently mentioned in the Gorbachev-Jaruzelski declaration," said Guriy Marchuk, the president of the Academy of Sciences of USSR in his statement.

While referring to deep transformations taking place in Poland and the USSR, the president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences stressed the enormous role of the acceleration of scientific-technological progress in the process. This puts substantially new tasks in front of the Soviet academic science. To meet them, it will be absolutely necessary to further increase the academy's potential and to pass onto the road of intensive development which is linked to the necessary "perestroika" of the organization, planning and coordination of scientific studies as well as to the need to widely use the results of research works in practice.

'Perestroika' in the Soviet Academy of Sciences made its first steps only, nevertheless, one can already see its positive results, Marchuk said.

Guriy Marchuk expressed the conviction that cooperation between Polish and Soviet scientists would continue to develop in a favourable way for the benefit of the two states and societies.

PAN'S scientific secretary Zdzislaw Kaczmarek discussed experiences and prospects of Polish-Soviet scientific cooperation. At present, PAN has agreements with the academy of science of the USSR, and with academies in the republics of the Kraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia and Moldavia and with Soviet academies of medical and agricultural sciences.

The number of scientific problems under joint studies has exceeded 300 and the personal exchange if eightfold larger than 30 years ago. The two academies actively participate in the realization of the complex programme of the development of science and technology of the CMEA member states by the year 2000.

Deputy Chief Scientific Secretary of the Academy of Sciences of USSR, Arnold Romanov said that in the current five-year period scientists of PAN and A.S. USSR cooperated in 180 topics in natural and technical sciences and in 37 topics in social sciences. The studies are carried out by 96 units of A.S. USSR and 58 institutes of academies of sciences in individual republics and by some 100 Polish centres. The cooperation has won some qualitatively new elements such as the setting up of joint laboratories and research teams.

"We need each other. We share the concern for the scientific cooperation to be as effective as possible, to as quickly as possible react to the challenges of the contemporary times, to the needs of today and tomorrow," said Kostrzewski at the end of the session.

Jaruzelski Receives Delegation

LD052107 Warsaw PAP in English
1959 GMT 5 Jan 88

[Text] WARSAW, Jan 5—Wojciech Jaruzelski today received a delegation of Soviet scholars, headed by President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Guri Marchuk, now in Poland in connection with the 30th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on scientific cooperation between the academies of science of the two countries.

During the meeting, the sides positively assessed the implementation of the "long-term Polish-Soviet programme of scientific and technological progress" and pointed to further possibilities for the deepening of cooperation between the two academies. Presented were main problems decisive for the development of cooperation between Polish and Soviet science.

The sides discussed experiences stemming from the participation of the Soviet science in the reconstruction process in the Soviet Union and the Polish science in the process of economic reforms and socialist renewal in Poland.

Proposal To Change Factory Wage Systems

LD061346 Warsaw PAP in English
1320 GMT 6 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 6—A draft to amend the law on the principles of setting up factory wage systems was prepared after talks lasting six months. Its last version includes an overwhelming majority of the trade unions' critical remarks. One should expect the draft to be examined by the government and submitted to the Sejm soon.

The proposed changes aim to increase enterprises' autonomy on wage questions. Irrespective of the character of the legal solution to wage principles, they must be based on sound economic foundations, that is, self-financing. That is why the draft envisages that a factory wage system ought to determine wages and benefits linked to work, considering the factory's financial situation. A possibility is also permitted that the factory system should define special remuneration principles in the period of the plant's financial difficulties, particularly when it is threatened with losing creditworthiness.

The draft proposals would lead to differentiation of basic wages in factories to a greater extent.

Party Leadership Visits Local Worker Crews

LD060855 Warsaw PAP in English
2308 GMT 5 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 5—On the first Tuesday of the new year members of the party leadership—the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Secretariat, visited crews of various production enterprises all over Poland, where they talked about the current key economic problems, this year's goals and conditions of their realization.

This time the discussion was dominated by the issues of effectiveness of work seen in the context of the team work system, which is gaining increasing popularity, and the implementation of technological progress.

PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski visited two Warsaw enterprises: the "Polam" and "Hydomat" plants. At the current moment there are 11 work temas and 1 team working on an agency basis in the "Polam" enterprise which employ approximately 200 people, that is, about one-third of the enterprise's workforce. The first partnership team was created in June 1986. The average wage has increased by 30 percent while productivity grew by 37 percent. During the meeting with Wojciech Jaruzelski the heads of the teams stressed that the benefits of this system are clearly visible and therefore not only the creation of new teams is envisaged but also they are to constitute the basic organizational cells in the plant. On the other hand, the already existing teams are to gradually shift to a self-financing system within the enterprise itself.

"I am impressed by the results achieved in 'Polam' thanks to the new organization of work," Wojciech Jaruzelski said.

His interlocutors did not conceal that thanks to the introduction of the new principles not only has the organization of labour improved, discipline grown, productivity and incomes increased, but they have also become co-participants in the decision-making process, gained more self-management, and the work atmosphere has improved. "If everybody worked as we do, we would already have the second stage of the economic reform behind us," one of the workers said.

Wojciech Jaruzelski's second visit of the day to the "Hydomat" enterprise, which specializes in the designing and production of presses, had a different character. Here the stake is technological progress.

During a visit to the enterprise's design office Wojciech Jaruzelski was shown a design of a new generation press, which may turn out to be a world-scale sensation.

The press is intended for the production of various details from metal powders using the so-called pulsation method, patented by prof. Zibgniew Polanski from the Krakow polytechnic. The components produced by this

method were evaluated by specialists from the U.S. and labelled as a revelation. Part of the work is being conducted with FRG companies which are very interested in the new press.

During Wojciech Jaruzelski's meeting with the enterprise's engineers and technologists attention was focused on the goals whose realization should accelerate the implementation of technical progress in the plant, as well as enterprises which are recipients of "hydomat's" products.

"This meeting was very beneficial. Many interesting proposals and ideas were put forward, the realization of which may tremendously benefit the whole economy, speed up the implementation of the reform, technological progress in the whole economy," Wojciech Jaruzelski said.

Zbigniew Messner visited the "Telkom" state transmission plant in Warsaw where he got acquainted with the separate stages of production—many a time based on the latest technologies—of the carrier telephony equipment.

In a talk with representatives of the plant, the premier touched upon the issues of restructuring the economy and spoke about conditions of implementing the central annual plan for 1988, this including the price policy and modification of this policy in the light of the referendum results.

Another member of the party leadership Jozef Baryla went to the "Iskra" rolling bearing factory while Jozef Glowczyk met with representatives of the workforce from the repair plant of the voivodship co-operatives union in Tomaszow Maziecki, Piotrkow Voivodship, and with workers of the "Pioma" mining machines factory in Piotrkow Trybunalski.

Alfred Miodowicz talked to workers of the lorries factory in Lublin, Zygmunt Muranski went to the "Defum" machine tool factory in Dabrowa Gornica, Katowice Voivodship, and Zofia Stepien visited the "Mystal" metallurgy plant in Myszkow, Czestochowa Voivodship. General Florian Siwicki went to the metal factory in Skarzysko Kamienna.

Stanislaw Bejger visited the Bohaterow Westerplatte north shipyard in Gdansk, Manfred Gorywoda went to the "Zgoda" technical equipment plant in Swietochlowice, Stanislaw Ciosek—to the "Apena" electric apparatus factory in Bielsko-Biala while Marian Wozniak and Andrzej Wasilewski met with workers of the "Ema-Elester" electric apparatus plant in Lodz.

Official Outlines Ministry Reorganization

AU051234 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Jan 88 p 4

[Interview with General of Division Michal Janiszewski, head of the Office of the Council of Ministers, by Marek Rudnicki: "The Pleasure of a Comfortable Shoe"—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Rudnicki] What is happening to the reformed ministries?

[Janiszewski] The reorganization of administrative institutions is nearing completion. First, the Sejm established new tasks and functions for ministries. Then the government approved individual statutes and structures for each ministry. And now the posts within ministries have finally been decided upon. However, the figures are considerably more modest than originally planned. Even the giant Ministry of Industry will only have 13 departments. There are also far fewer leadership cadres, including undersecretaries and, of course, heads of department. Regarding figures, the ministries and central offices that have been abolished had a total of 256 heads of department. The new ministries will have 105, less than half the original number. But the number of clerical employees has been reduced from 6,000 to 3,000.

Right now, new employees are being selected. A very important process is occurring, a kind of adjustment to new tasks. For the new ministries will work on different "wavelengths" and "frequencies." Ministries are also being rehoused. A considerable amount of office space will be left vacant.

[Rudnicki] How much?

[Janiszewski] We have already placed the first sizeable part of the vacant space at the mayor of Warsaw's disposal. This consists of 11,500 square meters of space in various buildings, and sometimes even entire buildings. I have in mind, for example, the Branicki Palace, which used to house the Ministry of Science and Higher Education. This has 233 rooms and 3,400 square meters of space. What is important is that one can now liberate a considerable number of apartments occupied by various offices, institutions, associations, clubs, and other "petty" administrative organizations, and rehouse them in the large buildings that have been left empty. [passage omitted]

[Rudnicki] Who in central institutions is going to stay and who will leave? [Janiszewski] A fourth meticulous review of cadres has already been carried out, involving an assessment of qualifications. There is no question of turning a blind eye. Those with "top marks" are being offered jobs in the new ministries and central offices on a priority basis. Because the number of employees will be halved, even people with the best references might be excluded. For very high standards have been set. What is more, employment will commence with a trial period, following which promotion will depend on work results and on passing a special knowledge test about the second stage of the economic reform. For even those who used to be best may turn out less suitable under the new conditions. There are also attempts to recruit valuable people from outside ministries. In order to fulfill all these requirements, suitably high and competitive wages have to be offered. The funds for this have already been set aside, brought about mainly by the drastic reduction in the government apparatus, both of regular employees and supervisors.

We are accumulating job offers for those who are leaving. There are enough jobs (for example, to fill vacant posts in the central level of management), but they usually do not suit the specialization and abilities or the ambitions of these employees. We have to solve this problem. We are considering organizing courses to provide new qualifications, especially those required for cadres in education and services. Nevertheless, I suspect most of the unemployed will find work in economic organizations, including the joint ventures, concerns, companies, new enterprises, foundations, banks, and so on that are called for in the second stage of the reform. In spite of what some people say about the incurable disease of orders-directives, I bet these people will fare quite well in these new jobs. Finally, those who are earning or have earned pension rights are leaving.

Sixteen ministries and central offices have been abolished and eight new ones have emerged in their place. There are other ministries that remain untouched by the law. But these, too, are undergoing restructuring and reductions in order to make them more efficient and less costly to run. This involves the departure of another 1,000 people, on top of the 3,000 I have already mentioned. So all in all, the center of government will be reduced by one-third. That means a lot. [passage omitted]

Leaving official language behind for a moment, let me quote a jocular saying: A good administration is like a comfortable pair of shoes. They take us where we want to go, and one does not feel them on one's feet. The citizen need not feel the presence of the administration. It is more important that his affairs be settled correctly, without trials and tribulations. [passage omitted]

NOVOSTI's Falin Discusses Restructuring

AU051150 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Dec 87 p 5

[Interview with Valentin Falin, chairman of the NOVOSTI Administration, by Jerzy Klechta: "Telling the Truth"—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Klechta] How do you evaluate the present stage of the restructuring? What has been done and what is still to be done?

[Falin] We have completed the initial stage—the economic side—of the restructuring. We have adopted many laws which are already in force, like the law on individual production activities, or which will come into force on 1 January like, for example, the law on the management of enterprises and enterprise associations. [passage omitted] These and other laws should help us to switch over from the administrative and command methods of economic management to economic methods of running the economy.

As Polish comrades are perfectly aware, the problem of switching over in practice from the former methods to the new methods of economic management is a very complicated process, especially when it takes place on the scale of the national economy, which is an enormous entity involving an enormous number of interconnected sectors. After all, a small breach in an even insignificant sector may paralyze entire branches of the economy.

These objective and purely organizational-technical and material complications go hand in hand with serious psychological difficulties. It is possible that eliminating psychological habits and practices will cost us more time and money than all other measures.

It is not that someone may object, although a few people do object. Nor do we care that someone may not believe in the new system, because he thinks that the old system was effective and useful enough. Such people exist, and their existence should not be denied. Some of them associate restructuring with personal hardships and with the necessity to exchange their easy chairs in various departments for not so easy chairs in various enterprises. At times, this necessity also means changing one's place of residence. It is natural and understandable that people are so apprehensive, but in many cases that necessity cannot be ducked.

We have created an 18 million-strong army of officials, but our research shows that at least 40 percent of them should change their qualifications or jobs. However, no one will lose his job. All those dismissed—about 8 million persons—have their new jobs waiting for them. For example, in industry alone we have 4.5 million vacancies waiting to be filled. Our people have invested R100 billion to create these vacancies, which could not have been manned because of manpower shortages. [passage omitted]

It is unfortunate that even not so long ago cadre workers were promoted not because of their true talents and achievements, but because they knew how to ingratiate themselves with their superiors. Today we are just beginning, I repeat, beginning to democratize this sector. The selection of cadres for enterprises, institutions, and offices now takes place by competition. [passage omitted]

[Klechta] What is your definition of "glasnost"—openness?

[Falin] Democratization is impossible without openness, and restructuring is impossible without democratization. In addition, there should be only one law for everyone. There must be no areas outside the law and no individuals above the law. Under such conditions the emerging structures will be visible in all their magnificence and comprehensiveness. I think that honesty is the primary meaning of openness. It is to tell the truth and only the truth. He who is unable to tell the truth should keep mum, and should not lie.

State secrets will exist as long as states with different social systems exist, and no one will escape this contingency. The West has many more secrets than we have. Even when states no longer exist there will still remain some personal areas of life and some personal secrets that people will not want to publicize. That is why openness is not just simple candor and the primitively excessive praising of the freedom of speech, as is often the case with our adversaries. As I have said, openness is honesty toward the present, the past, and the future.

[Klechta] Do you think that there is any similarity between "perestroyka" and the Polish reforms? What differences do you see?

[Falin] First of all, I would like to note that every socialist country will realize in its own way both socialist construction and all kinds of reforms aimed at revitalizing various areas of social life. You will continue to build Polish socialism and we will continue to build our own socialism—Soviet socialism. The Hungarian comrades will build their own socialism and so will the Chinese and other comrades. This will satisfy the Leninist—the scientific—notion of socialism, and will overthrow the shallow idea about socialism as a system of uniform societies in individual countries and in the socialist community. We have paid a high ransom for this shallow idea in the past, and still continue to pay for it dearly.

I would also like to stress that we had traveled different roads before we realized that it is necessary to restructure the system. What has happened in your own country has happened under your own conditions, which are similar only to your own conditions, and not to any other conditions. This is exactly what applies to our country.

But I can also see something we share in common: You and we both know that it is impossible to follow the old way of life in the material and spiritual senses. The profound restructuring of the entire society, including the national economy, is becoming absolutely necessary. However, you and we will both carry out this restructuring in our very own ways. Still, we will learn from one another in this process, because it is necessary to learn not only from common errors, but also from the positive experience accumulated by friends.

Sejm Defense Committee Backs Proposed Budget

LD051925 Warsaw PAP in English
1901 GMT 5 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 5—Sejm's (Parliament) National Defence Committee today came out in favour of the adoption of the draft budget bill for 1988 in its part dealing with the Ministry of National Defence as worded in the government draft.

The committee stressed that the proposed outlays for defence, maintained at a stabilized level, secure Poland's defence capability and combat readiness of the armed forces at an indispensably necessary level conditioned by the reasons of state security.

The optimal use of planned spending is secured by the system of rational and economical management binding in the armed forces, which takes into account the assumptions of the economic reform to the greatest possible extent.

Ceausescu's Speech to New Year's Well-Wishers

AU051454 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian
30 Dec 87 p 1

["Speech by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu" at a meeting with New Year well-wishers, in Bucharest on 29 December]

[Text] Dear youth and children, dear comrades and friends:

To begin with, I would like to thank you for the wishes addressed to us and to our party and people on New Year's Eve.

It has become a long-standing custom for the Romanian nation to wish itself, each New Year's Eve, a better year with better results in all fields. Indeed, it seems that this wish, dating back to our earliest forefathers, has always stimulated our people to pool their forces and struggle for their development, for the formation of the nation, for independence, and for the establishment of the united national state; in the years of socialism, it stimulated them in their strivings for socialist construction, for a better life, and for peace and cooperation in the world. (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

On this occasion we usually draw up a balance sheet of the results scored in the previous year. This year, the party national conference, all our revolutionary workers democracy bodies, and the Grand National Assembly examined our people's activities in detail—both the achievements and the shortfalls—and set out new goals for our fatherland's development in 1988 and for Romania's advance toward new peaks of progress and civilization.

We can be proud that, on the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic, our fatherland presents itself as a strong country from an economic viewpoint, with a domestic policy aimed at continuously expanding the forces of production and ensuring the best working and living conditions for all citizens of the SR of Romania. (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the People")

Now, on the eve of the new year, we can state that we have wonderful prospects for our fatherland's development. We have everything required to ensure that 1988 will mark a strong development of the forces of production, science, and culture, and will further raise our people's material and intellectual well-being. Let us ensure that 1988 becomes a year with the best results thus far in the current 5-year plan, by unflinchingly implementing the strategic targets established by the 13th Party Congress! (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the Youth!")

Through their joint work, the workers, peasants, intellectuals, and all our people have played a decisive role and made an important contribution to all these achievements. Therefore, now, on the eve of the new year, our first thoughts and wishes go to the workers and the workers class, the cooperative peasantry, the intelligentsia, all working people, regardless of nationality, and our entire nation. I extend to them all the warmest congratulations and wishes for new achievements in all spheres of activity! (loud and prolonged cheers and applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu and the People!", "Ceausescu-Romania!", and "Ceausescu and the Youth!")

Our fatherland's youth, pioneers, and even the children have also made a most important contribution—on many worksites and in factories, plants, fields, schools, and universities—to ensuring the country's overall development and mastering the latest achievements in all fields. Therefore, I extent warmest congratulations to our youth, pioneers, Fatherland Falcons, and all our country's children for all their activity and I wish them ever better results in all spheres, in life, and in learning! (Loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu and the Youth!")

I wish all our youth and schoolchildren to obtain ever better results in education next year, to master the latest achievements in science, technology, culture, and all sectors of activity, and to also make 1988 a year of the best results in education and in raising the level of culture and knowledge of our youth! (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu and the Youth!")

The implementation of the targets of the scientific-technical revolution and the new agrarian revolution presupposes a mastering of the latest knowledge; only thus can we guarantee that our fatherland will always be up to the latest scientific achievements in all spheres. Only on the basis of the latest achievements of science, technology, and overall knowledge can we raise Romania to an ever higher level of socioeconomic development.

That is why, dear young friends and children, I reiterate the need for you to do all you can to master the latest and most noble achievements in all fields of activity, so as to be able to serve the fatherland, people, socialism, and communism! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-Peace!" and "Ceausescu and the Youth!")

On New Year's Eve our people have always wanted and wished for the new year to bring new achievements in developing friendship and cooperation with all nations, as well as new results along the road of peace, disarmament, and a world without weapons and wars. Certain progress has been made in 1987 or, to phrase it better, certain steps—pretty small—were taken along this line. However, it is a good beginning, which proves that the united forces of nations everywhere can ensure a new

policy and thinking along the road of eliminating nuclear weapons, bringing about disarmament, and ensuring peace, friendship, and cooperation among all nations in the world.

Therefore, now, on the eve of the new year, we wish our people, together with other peoples, new results in the struggle for peace. May we develop friendship and cooperation with all nations in the world and with the youth everywhere, because only by expanding cooperation and friendship can one build a better and more just world on our planet! (loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-Peace!")

We wish the new year, 1988—which is still young, a mere child—to grow strongly and bring about new victories in achieving disarmament and peace. Let us ensure, through joint action with all nations in the world, that new disarmament agreements are concluded and new and more resolute steps are taken along the road of solving conflicts through negotiations, completely renouncing force and the threat of force, and banning any foreign interference in the domestic affairs of other states.

While working to ensure their fatherland's development, our people are determined to do their best to actively contribute to the victory of the whole of mankind's vital striving for peace and cooperation!

We want all children in our fatherland and all children throughout the world to grow up without fear of falling prey to nuclear bombs or other weapons that kill. We want to ensure a better and more just world of peace and cooperation to all children and youth, including the current generation! (loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-Peace!" and "Ceausescu-Romania, Our Esteem and Pride!")

Once again, dear comrades and friends and dear young people and children, I thank you for your wishes and I wish you all the best! May you grow up strong and always be ready to serve the people, fatherland, and the cause of socialism, communism, and peace! Much happiness and health! A happy New Year! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu and the People!", "Ceausescu and the Youth!", and "Ceausescu-Peace!." Loud chants of "Ceausescu, A Happy New Year!" are heard. In a fervent atmosphere of great young enthusiasm, everybody acclaims and gives prolonged cheers for the RCP and the SR of Romania and for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the country.)

Self-Sufficiency Program for 1988 Reported

AU311724 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Dec 87 p 2

["Program For Self-Management and Self-Sufficiency to Ensure Appropriate Consumer Supplies of Agricultural Produce and Foodstuffs, and Industrial Consumer Goods For 1988" adopted by the Grand National Assembly on 23 December]

[Text] The program for self-management and self-sufficiency to ensure consumer supplies of agricultural produce and foodstuffs, and industrial consumer goods has been formulated in conformity with the 13th RCP Congress and the Party National Conference decisions, and it reflects the constant care of our party and state and of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Republic, with achieving outputs, ensuring the supply for the market stock, and ensuring proper supplies for the people.

The program reflects the original concept of our party secretary general about the activity of raising the standard of living, closely associated with the activity of ensuring the general development of the economy and of the consumer goods production, and with substantially increasing the contribution made by agriculture—as a basic branch of the economy—to the general progress of the country and to improving the well-being of the whole nation.

The program is part and parcel of the measures aimed at perfecting the organization and leadership of activities in industry and agriculture, and at ensuring a proper management of resources and the correct distribution of commodity stocks throughout the country.

I. On Agricultural Produce and Foodstuffs [subhead]

The program aims at ensuring proper supplies for the people on the basis of achieving planned outputs and strictly observing the provisions of the law on securing the state stocks; the responsibility for completely fulfilling these tasks and for abiding by the quantities established for private consumption rests with the people's councils as regional self-management and self-sufficiency bodies.

To implement this program, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Food Industry and Acquisition of Farm Produce, the people's councils, and state and cooperative agricultural units shall take measures to fulfill vegetable and animal production in keeping with the requirements of the new agrarian revolution, to ensure deliveries to the state stock, and make better use of the available privately grown agricultural produce in keeping with the tasks proposed by the uniform program for increasing agricultural yields on private farms.

The quantities of agricultural produce proposed for marketing through socialist trade are based on the requirements of the program for scientific nutrition, differentiated according to the amount of people, the amount of working personnel, and the efforts made in production in various counties of the country, also taking care to judiciously husband and make better use of the amounts of agricultural produce and foodstuffs designed for the market stock.

The following quantities of major agricultural produce and foodstuffs are envisaged:

Meat, Fish, Milk, and Other Animal Products, Vegetable Fat, Sugar, and Sugar Products [subhead]

	1988	
Meat for the market stock	thousand tonnes	1,006
Meat, meat products, and fats	" "	1,207
of which:		
—slaughtered meat and live fowl	" "	400
(in terms of weight)		
—meat products	" "	710
—proceeded meat	" "	450
—prepared food	" "	210
—canned meat	" "	50
—pork fat	" "	40
Fish and fish products	" "	311
Food products including meat, fish, and vegetables produced by trade outlets	" "	230
Milk and fresh milk	thousand products in hectoliters	8,800
Cheeses	thousand tonnes	80
Butter	" "	35
Edible Oil	" "	200
Sugar	" "	320
Sugar products and pastries	" "	480
Eggs	per thousand	2,950

The activity of ensuring consumer supplies of meat and meat products will be carried out in accordance with the number of animals distributed from the state stock for the consumer supplies through the market stock of Bucharest Municipality and of each county.

The strict observance of the slaughtering programs established for each county in accordance with the number of people to be supplied from the state stock will permit each county to ensure the required amount of meat and meat products.

That is why, the county people's councils and the Bucharest Municipality People's Council, in their capacity as regional self-management and self-sufficiency bodies, will take decisive measures to ensure the established number of animals and slaughtering weight and the complete fulfillment of the tasks concerning deliveries to the market stock. If the slaughtering weight is exceeded, the excess product will be used as additional reserves for the local consumption stocks.

In case the established slaughtering weight is not observed, the respective county will not receive an additional number of animals over the planned number.

Further measures will be taken to more markedly develop supply with meat products and prepared food, to diversify the range of cooked meals, precooked meals, processed fish products and other foods, that will ensure a selection of varied and complete meals, including dietetic meals. Likewise, action shall be taken to develop the network of trade outlets for prepared food in department stores, order-taking units, canteens, and in specialized public catering units.

Important quantities of fish and fish products are planned for this period in order to ensure proper supply for the whole nation, differentiated per counties and localities.

The Ministry of Food Industry and Acquisition of Farm Produce and the Ministry of Agriculture shall take action to increase fish production from waters throughout the country and from the Black Sea, and the amount of fish from ocean fishing. Likewise, the variety range and quality of processed fish products shall be improved by strictly observing manufacturing technologies and recipes.

Through the established measures, an average consumption of about 70 kilograms of meat per inhabitant will be ensured in 1988. An average consumption of about 15 kilograms of fish per inhabitant will also be ensured. Likewise, the program envisages an increase of the amount of milk and milk products.

Concerning milk and milk products, processing units shall pay particular attention to improving and diversifying these products, particularly the range of products for children.

The people's supply with edible oil and sugar will be ensured in accordance with the current norms.

Concerning sugar products, within the limit of the envisaged quantities, the Ministry of Food Industry and Acquisition of Farm Produce will take measures to diversify and improve the quality and appearance of sugar products, and will pay particular attention to products for children and to increasing the production of pastries.

Wheat For Bread and Flour, Corn For Corn Meal and Other Grain Products [subhead]

	1988	
Wheat for bread and flour	thousand tonnes	2,650
Corn for corn meal	" "	500
Pasta products	" "	90
Biscuits	" "	110
Husked Rice	" "	84
Cereal	" "	11.2
Cereal mixtures	" "	5

In establishing the quantities of wheat for bread and flour and of corn for cornmeals, account was taken of the people in cities and workers centers, of commuting working personnel and personnel holding jobs in communes as well as people living in hilly and mountainous areas where no grains are grown who contract and deliver vegetable and animal products.

The cooperative members who are active in agricultural production cooperatives located in grain-growing areas and the family members in their care and pensioners will receive their supplies of bread, flour, and corn meal from agriculture production cooperatives, that is from the quantities envisaged for labor remuneration. The agricultural cooperatives will supply cooperative members and mechanizers working for agricultural cooperatives with bread and flour in keeping with the quantities of wheat due to them as payment in kind for the number of days they worked by using to this end bakeries and mills in the respective communes.

Vegetables, Potatoes, Fruits, and Grapes [subhead]

		1988
Potatoes—overall	thousand tonnes	1,175
of which:		
—fall potatoes	" "	950
—new and summer potatoes	" "	225
Field vegetables	" "	2,500
Navy beans	" "	40
Fruits	" "	500
Grapes	" "	200

The Ministry of Agriculture shall take measures to ensure the planned quantities of vegetables, potatoes, fruits, and grapes to the state stock, their effective transportation to markets and trade outlets, and the greater control over sorting, storing, and delivery of those products. Likewise, the Ministry of Domestic Trade shall act to completely take over the planned commodity stock, to modernize trade outlets, and to ensure a civilized trade.

In 1988, 200,000 tonnes of canned vegetables, 38,000 tonnes of tomato paste, and 80,000 tonnes of canned fruit will be delivered to the market stock.

The milk, milk products, vegetables, fruits, and meat for the supply of people in communes will be ensured from their private farms.

The number of animals raised and the amount of agricultural products and foodstuffs obtained from the people's private farms, and the amount of grain, vegetables, and potatoes obtained by the cooperative members as payment for their work will be added to the number of animals and amount of agricultural products and foodstuffs that is distributed through the state stock.

To ensure supplies until the new crop is available, the following quantities should be stored in silos for the market stock:

	thousand tonnes on 1 January 1988
Fall potatoes	500
Field vegetables	155
of which:	
—onion	60
—root vegetables	60
—cabbage	24
Fruits and grapes	168
of which:	
—apples	159
—grapes	8
Semiprocessed products	19

II. On Industrial Products [subhead]

To ensure the proper supplies for the people with industrial products, appropriate quantities and a great variety of new commodities characterized by a higher qualitative and technical standard will be secured.

To meet the requirements of various categories of buyers, a greater amount and variety of good quality, higher quality, and deluxe commodities will be delivered to the market stock and new products, with high level of processing, manufacture, finishing, and design will be created.

The industrial goods will be distributed to the counties so as to ensure the supply with the whole range of goods in municipalities and in workers centers.

Concerning textiles and footwear, an increased quantity of these goods, particularly items for children and youth, has been envisaged, as follows:

Textiles and Footwear [subhead]

		1988
Textile ready-made clothes	million lei	25,000
—Winter coats and overcoats	thousand pieces	4,500
of which:		
—For children	" "	2,050
—Lightweight coats, raglan-sleeved coats, parkas, windbreakers	" "	2,500
—Dresses and robes	" "	5,600
—Trousers	" "	6,000
—Shirts and sports jackets	" "	17,500
Knitwear	million lei	14,500
—Stockings	thousand pairs	144,000
Footwear—overall	" "	85,000

The Ministry of Domestic Trade together with the Ministry of Light Industry, the artisan cooperation units, and other purveyors will take measures to increase the delivery and sale of ready-made garments to a greater extent, to better use domestic raw materials and reusable materials, and to manufacture and deliver commodities specific to each season:

Durable Goods, Household Items and Appliances, and Other Industrial Commodities [subhead]

		1988
Radio sets	thousand pieces	400
Television sets	" "	300
Refrigerators	" "	260
Washing machines	" "	240
Vacuum cleaners	" "	150
Bicycles	" "	280
Passenger cars	" "	85
Wooden furniture	million lei	6,000

The ministries and the manufacturing complexes will supply new products, with high technical and operational standards and improved design in each quality category, while some of the existing products will be modernized so as to improve their quality and durability.

Concerning agricultural and household tools and equipment and materials for the maintenance and repair of housing, the available goods stock ensures proper supplies for the people in towns and villages.

Concerning solid fuels, a further increase in the share of coal in people's supplies is envisaged.

Concerning medicine for preserving people's health, appropriate quantities of vitamins and cardiotonic, anti-influenza, anti-inflamatory, antibiotic, antidiabetic, and chemotherapeutic medicine are envisaged.

The Ministry of Health shall pursue the judicious regional allocation of the proper range of pharmaceutical products and the medical staff will organize actions to combat abuse of medicine and see to it that natural remedies for curing diseases are promoted to a greater extent and that medical treatment is carried out according to medical prescriptions.

III. On Public Services

Public services will continue to develop, the amount of services will increase to a greater extent, their activity will diversify, and the network of public service units will expand while a higher quality of services will be ensured.

In 1988 the volume of public services will amount to 49,600 million lei and a more marked increase of the basic activities that are mostly requested by people, will be set forward as follows:

	million lei
—Services for custom-made products (garments, knitwear, footwear, and others)	22,270
—services for repairs of personal and household goods and appliances	9,300
of which:	
—services for maintenance of electric and electro-technical appliances	1,385
—services for the maintenance and repairs of passenger cars, motor-bicycles, and others	3,445
—dry cleaning and laundry services	445
—post and radio-television services	2,293
—services for health care, physical education, sports, culture, and art	2,775
—barber, hairdressing, and cosmetic services	1,530

IV. Measures to Implement This Program [subhead]

—Each week the Council of Ministers will pursue and examine how the ministries and the people's councils fulfill production tasks and deliveries to the market stock for all agricultural produce, foodstuffs, and industrial produce envisaged in the program for regional self-management and self-sufficiency and will exercise constant supervision over the activity carried out by central and local bodies to fulfill their tasks.

—The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Food Industry and Acquisition of Farm Produce, together with the people's councils will take steps to increase livestock and vegetable production in state and cooperative units, to achieve the planned number of livestock and observe the slaughtering weight, to improve the fodder base, to completely and effectively make use of arable land and grassland, and to ensure a smooth and complete delivery of products to the state stocks in keeping with plan provisions for each county. Likewise, the above mentioned ministries together with the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Sale's Cooperatives and the people's councils will take most resolute steps—in keeping with the law—to increase contracting and procurement of agricultural produce and foodstuffs from people's private farms.

—The people's councils will draw up programs for self-management and self-sufficiency for each regional administrative unit, including tasks for the production and delivery of goods to the state stocks; they will take measures to ensure the achievement of all planned supplies for the people on schedule.

—To improve supplies for Bucharest Municipality and some workers centers, the Ministry of Food Industry and Acquisition of Farm Produce will see to it that the agricultural units whose duty it is to ensure supplies for these localities will deliver all planned quantities of meat, milk, vegetable, potatoes, and fruits.

—The Ministry of Agriculture and Acquisition of Farm Produce, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Domestic Trade, the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Sales Cooperatives, the Ministry of Tourism, and the people's councils will take steps to ensure the implementation of of the provisions of the program

endorsed in connection with increasing the production of small-scale food and culinary industry and with a view to expanding the sale of cooked and pre-cooked meals to the people.

—The people's councils, the Ministry of Domestic Trade, the Ministry of Tourism, the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Sales Cooperatives, and the other ministries will take further steps to develop production in annex farms attached to the public catering and collective consumption units of socioeconomic enterprises in order to increase their contribution to meeting their own needs for meat, vegetables, and other products.

—The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Domestic trade, together with the people's councils will take measures to ensile the planned quantities of potatoes, vegetables, and fruits on schedule and to properly sort out and preserve these products, with a view to ensuring people's supplies until the new crop becomes available.

—The Ministry of Food Industry and Acquisition of Farm Produce and the people's councils will set up a constant stock of meat—within the approved quantities—for Bucharest Municipality and the counties to ensure continuity in people's supplies.

—The Ministry of Domestic Trade, the State Committee for Prices, and the people's councils will take steps to properly organize trade in markets and fairs by strictly applying legal provisions on the sale of agricultural and foodstuffs by private producers, observing maximum market prices and ensuring quality products and hygiene standards.

The Ministry of Domestic Trade, the Ministry of Tourism, the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Sales Cooperatives, and the people's councils will take measures to properly organize trade and public catering at the seaside and in spas in accordance with the special program that will be drawn up for the summer holiday season.

—The ministries producing industrial consumer goods will take measures to completely fulfill the tasks to manufacture a wide range of improved quality goods, ensure a smooth supply of trade units with commodities envisaged in the programs endorsed for branches and groups of products, while observing the established technological and quality norms.

—The Ministry of Mines and the Ministry of Wood-Processing and Construction Materials will ensure the full delivery upon schedule of the quantities of coal and firewood to ensure appropriate supplies to the people.

—The Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications together with the Ministry of Food Industry and Acquisition of Farm Produce, the Ministry of Agriculture, The Ministry of Foreign Trade, and the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Sales Cooperatives will ensure the effective transportation of agricultural produce, foodstuffs, and industrial goods, thus eliminating any losses and deprecation.

—The Ministry of Domestic Trade, the Ministry of Tourism, the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Sales Cooperatives, the other ministries with a trade network, and the people's councils together with the bodies of the General State Inspectorate for Product Quality Control will act to increase the qualitative exactingness of goods deliveries, strengthening order and discipline in each trade unit, and to ensure that all trade network personnel observes the law, trade rules, and trade norms of socialist ethics and equity in their relations with customers.

—The ministries, the other central bodies, and the people's councils in charge of public services will take measures to continue to develop and diversify the services to the people, to expand the network of service units, and to improve the quality of public services.

—The Council for Coordinating Commodity Production, Consumer Supplies, and Public Services together with the ministries in charge of production and trade activity will examine weekly the implementation of the program provision, will take effective steps to ensure the appropriate production, consumer supplies, and sales, and will report to the Council of Ministers on questions concerning public supplies.

The fulfillment of the provisions of the self-management and self-sufficiency program for proper public supplies of agricultural produce, foodstuffs, and industrial consumer goods requires the participation of all working people in industry and agriculture in increasing outputs and improving product quality and in strengthening the responsibility of the people's councils and of all economic units for ensuring proper public supplies, thus contributing to the implementation of the 13th RCP Congress decisions, of the guidelines and recommendations made by Comrade General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu with a view to improving the standard of living of the whole nation—the supreme goal of the RCP policy.

V.

The distribution of agricultural produce, foodstuffs, and industrial consumer goods to the counties is approved by a State Council decree.

Speeches to GNA Session 23 December

AU021414 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 24 December on page 4 carries the text of five reports, ranging between 300 and 2,000 words, on draft laws submitted to the approval of the 23 December Grand National Assembly, (GNA), session in Bucharest. The reports, which total about 5,000 word, are presented by top party-state officials and follow the same pattern: effusive praise for Nicolae Ceausescu's "great merits" in leading the country and drafting all laws; a brief presentation of the respective laws; and the proposal that the draft laws should be adopted.

Thus: Constantin Dascalescu, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government, presents the "Report on the Draft Laws of the 1988 Uniform National Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the SR of Romania, the 1988 Development Plan for Agriculture, Food Industry, Forestry, and Water Management, and the 1988 State Budget" [See pp 40-43 of the 29 December DAILY REPORT, and pp 44-50 of the 30 December East Europe DAILY REPORT]; Lina Ciobanu, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government, presents the "Report on the Program for Self-Management and Self-Sufficiency To Ensure Appropriate Consumer Supplies of Agricultural Produce and Foodstuffs, and Industrial Consumer Goods for 1988" [See today's Romania section of the East Europe DAILY REPORT]; Manea Manescu, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, vice chairman of the State Council, and vice chairman of the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development, presents the "report on the Draft Law on Setting Up the Supreme Council for Romania's Socioeconomic Development, With the Task of Working Out Long-Term Guidelines and Uniform National Plans for the Country's Socioeconomic Development" [See pp 58-65 of the 31 December East Europe DAILY REPORT]; Ion Radu, candidate member of the PEC and secretary of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the GNA Commission for Industry and Economic-Financial Activity, presents the "Report of the Standing Commissions on the Draft Laws of the 1988 Uniform National Plan for Socioeconomic Development, the 1988 Development Plan for Agriculture, Food Industry, Forestry, and Water Management, and the 1988 State Budget"; and Radu Balan, secretary of the RCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the GNA Constitutional and Legal Affairs Commission, presents the "Report of the Standing Commissions on Setting Up the Supreme Council for Romania's Socioeconomic Development."

The same Bucharest SCINTEIA issue on page 3 carries 10 reports ranging between 300 and 700 words on speeches made by various deputies at the 23 December GNA session in Bucharest. All the speeches, which total about 6,000 words, deal in general terms with various facets of socioeconomic activity, with particular emphasis on Nicolae Ceausescu's, and occasionally Elena Ceausescu's, "great role in fashioning Romania's overall domestic and foreign policy." Most speakers talk about achievements and concerns in their particular spheres, admit the existence of failures, assume full responsibility for them, pledge to work better and harder in the future, and express approval for the "scientifically substantiated draft laws submitted to the GNA endorsement."

Speeches by the following prominent leaders are reported:

Ion Dinca, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government, who mainly deals with next year's tasks in the energy sector, namely the "need to intensively use existing productive capacities, machines, and installations, to complete investment projects on schedule, and to commission new capacities in the energy and extractive industries." The speaker then adds that "drawing all necessary conclusions from this year's shortcomings in carrying out major repair and overhaul operations, we will take all necessary steps to commendably complete them on schedule next year"; Ludovic Fazekas, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government, who mainly talks about tasks and concerns in the wood and construction materials industry and the development prospects of the small-scales industry, "which will increases by almost 11 percent next year, compared with 1987"; Maria Ghitulica, candidate member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of Iasi RCP County Committee, who deals with local achievements, shortcomings, and development targets in her county; and Ilie Vaduva, member of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign trade and international cooperation, who emphasizes that the "1988 draft plan provides for an important increase in our foreign trade volume," with emphasis on the need to "increase the contribution of the export activity of each economic branch to setting up the state's currency fund and covering the cost of imports and other payments."

Greetings Received on Republic Anniversary

PRC Leaders Send Greetings

AU051504 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Dec 87 p 5

["Message from Abroad on the 40th Anniversary of the Republic" from Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; PRC President Li Xiannian; and PRC Acting Premier Li Peng to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu on 40th anniversary of the Republic]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania,

On the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic, which is celebrated by the Romanian people, we want to convey, on behalf of the CPC, the Chinese Government and people, warm congratulations to you, the RCP, the government, and to the Romanian people.

The proclamation of the Republic is an event of great importance in Romania's history; it marked Romania's transition to a new period of the revolution and socialist construction. During the 40 years, the fraternal Romanian people were able, under RCP leadership and through their diligent work, to radically change Romania's image. The Chinese people sincerely rejoice at the successes attained by the Romanian people in socialist construction and wish the fraternal Romanian people fresh and ever greater successes in implementing the great targets put forward by the 13th RCP Congress and the important tasks set forth by the recent RCP National Conference.

May the SR of Romania flourish and prosper!

May the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Romania develop constantly!

Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Li Xiannian, PRC president; Li Peng, pemier ad interim of the State Council of the PRC.

Mongolia's Batmonh Sends Message

AU051929 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Dec 87 p 5

["Message From Abroad on the 40th Anniversary of the Republic" from Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, to President Nicolae Ceausescu]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania,

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, the Mongolian people, and myself personally, I cordially congratulate you, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council of the SR of Romania, and the fraternal Romanian people on the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic in Romania.

The proclamation of the Republic marked an important turning point in the Romanian people's history for building socialism and a new life in Romania.

We sincerely rejoice in the fact that, in the past 40 years, the fraternal Romanian people have scored great results in all fields of the national economy and in the development of science and culture.

On this important anniversary, allow me to extend to you and the Romanian people wishes for new successes in implementing the decisions of the National Conference and of the 13th RCP Congress, in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania, and in promoting the struggle for peace, security, and social progress for all nations.

Jambyn Batmonh, secretary general of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Message

AU051512 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Dec 87 p 5

["Message from Abroad on the 40th Anniversary of the Republic" from Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to President Nicolae Ceausescu]

[Text] To Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania,

On the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic in your friendly country, I take particular pleasure in conveying, on my own behalf and on behalf of the people of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, most sincere congratulations and best wishes for much good health and happiness, as well as wishes for progress and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Ceausescu Sends Message to PLO's 'Arafat

AU051952 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jan 87 p 3

["On the Palestinian Revolution Day" message by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee]

[Text] To Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee,

On the 23d anniversary of the "Day of the Palestinian Revolution," the national day of the Palestinian people, I take particular pleasure in extending cordial greetings and best wishes to the Palestinian people, the PLO leadership, and yourself personally, on behalf of the Romanian people and in my own behalf.

On this occasion, I would like to reiterate the sentiments of solidarity and profound sympathy nurtured by the RCP, the SR of Romania, and the Romanian people for the just cause of the Palestinian people.

Romania consistently speaks out for solving the Palestinian people's problem on the basis of recognition of their right to self-determination, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state, and for ensuring the integrity, sovereignty, and security of all states in that area.

I express the conviction that, in the spirit of talks conducted in Bucharest, the relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the SR of Romania, on the one hand, and the PLO, on the other hand, will further develop, to the mutual benefit of the Romanian and Palestinian peoples and in the interest of the cause of international peace and security.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

Ceausescu, Dascalescu Congratulate Cuba
AU051954 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jan 87 p 3

["On the National Day of Socialist Cuba" message from President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba]

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba[PCC] and president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Havana,

On the 29th anniversary of the victory of revolution in Cuba, we take pleasure in extending to you, the PCC, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba warmest congratulations and friendly greetings, on behalf of the RCP, the State Council and Government of the SR of Romania, and ourselves personally.

The Romanian people sincerely rejoice in the Cuban people's achievements in building the new society, under the leadership of their Communist Party, and wish them complete success in implementing the decisions of the Third PCC Congress.

We express full conviction that, through joint efforts, the relations between our parties, countries, and peoples will further develop in accordance with the common aspirations of the two nations, to the benefit of the cause of socialism, peace, peaceful cooperation, and understanding in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania.

Assembly Ratifies Trade Agreements With EEC
LD032154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 3 Jan 88

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Dec (TANJUG)—In the SFRY Assembly on 30 December 1987 the law on the supplementary protocol in connection with the agreement on cooperation between the SFRY and the EEC that establishes a new trade program, and a second protocol on financial cooperation between the SFRY and the EEC were ratified.

In the debate that preceded the ratification in the working bodies of the Assembly delegates analyzed cooperation with the EEC in the preceding period and made the assessment that the ratification of these laws opens a new stage in relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC. They establish a program for trade until 1991 and for some products until 1995, with solutions that open up possibilities for increasing Yugoslav exports. The second financial protocol presents the possibility of using resources of the European Investment Bank to a total of 550 million ecu's or $700 million. In the period up to 1991, it is calculated that the use of these resources will vitally accelerate the finishing of main roads, roads and railway lines providing transit routes through Yugoslavia.

The delegates accepted with satisfaction the resolution on furthering cooperation between the SFRY and the EEC adopted at the Ministerial Council for cooperation between the SFRY and the EEC which convened recently in Brussels, which envisages the expansion of cooperation in the fields of science and technology, the environment, joint investments and industrial cooperation, traffic and tourism. Particularly well received was the setting in motion of a working group for cooperation between the SFRY and the EEC at a high political level for instigating a continuation of a dialogue that will ensure the constant adaptation of forms and mechanisms for cooperation between the SFRY and the EEC in conditions where attempts are being made to create a unified internal market for the EEC by the end of 1992.

The SFRY Assembly made the assessment that the results achieved and these agreements bear witness to the mutual desire for the further advancement of relations between the SFRY and the EEC. Assessing this readiness very highly, the delegates attributed great importance to these issues in the course of the debate.

Romania Faces 'Political Dissatisfaction'
AU301927 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Dec 87 p 3

[Dragoslav Rancic article: "Sacrifices in Further Crisis"]

[Text] The RCP national conference that has just concluded strategically directed the country "along a difficult and unpaved road toward the highest peaks of civilization—communism," at a time when the Romanians are experiencing their the deepest economic and social crisis in their post-war history.

At the conference, one talked about difficulties, but not about any essential changes in the system. The road to date was assessed as correct, while certain omissions in management were criticized. One sees the way out of the difficulties through a greater mobilization of the masses for the implementation of "comprehensively developed socialist society," greater strivings, greater deprivations, and greater sacrifices.

The event was considered exceptionally important, and it was explained that because of the preparations for this gathering, President Ceausescu did not go to Berlin for the Warsaw Pact countries summit, at which Gorbachev informed his allies with the results of his talks with Reagan. One expected a certain relaxation of the sharp economy measures in food and electricity supplies to the population, particularly after the mass demonstrations of workers in Brasov and the publicly expressed dissatisfaction in some other big cities, but this did not happen. All that was announced was "a significant increase in the quantity of food products in the market and a 10-percent increase of pay to those who are employed."

Hopes for a Turning Point [subhead]

Hopes for a turning point were voiced by people well-acquainted with Romanian affairs. After the protest in Brasov, Prof Silviu Brucan, former Romanian ambassador to the United States and the United Nations, told foreign correspondents that he believed that the leadership of the country faces a difficult choice: "Either mass repressions, for it is a matter of thousands of workers, or a sincere effort to meet the workers justified complaints." In his opinion, the prevailing trend in the East considerably favors the second option, for "repression may result only in total isolation, this time not only from the West but also from the East."

Analyzing the political seething in his country, Professor Brucan concluded that Romania, as a socialist country, is at a historical turning point: "A period of crisis has opened in the relations between the Communist Party and the workers class, which until recently ensured political stability of the system."

Reports of foreign correspondents from Romania suggest that the economic crisis is assuming more and more pronounced political characteristics. Slogans against President Ceausescu himself were shouted in Brasov and his pictures were burned, and a fire was set at the foot of the Lenin monument in front of the party newspaper SCINTEIA and AGERPRESS News Agency recently. Student demonstrations were also reported in Timisoara

on 2 and 3 December. It is noticed that the demonstrations were held as a sign of solidarity with the workers of Brasov. Of course such occurrences are accompanied with intensified security and political control measures.

Analysts agree in their assessment that the economic crisis, which has been going on for several years, is a consequence of an overambitious industrialization program that exceeds the country's abilities, and of failed investment.

Possible Consequences [subhead]

Frequent political interventions in the economy, which Polish economists call "voluntarism in continuity," do not indicate a favorable outcome, except that foreign debt has been reduced at the price of saving at any cost, both in food, which is rationed, and in electricity consumption (a 40-watt bulb in an apartment and room temperature not exceeding 14 degrees Centigrade in winter). It is envisaged that Romania is now entering what will probably be its coldest winter since the crisis began.

Of course, the great sacrifices that are demanded of the population are most frequently excused by saying it is a necessity for the country to pull out of the crisis as quickly as possible, relying as much as possible on its own resources. Therefore, calls for further deprivations are more like sacrifices in a continued crisis than a way out of this crisis. The bright future that is talked about in political proclamations looks increasingly inaccessible from an ordinary citizen's point of view.

The internal situation is inevitably reflected in the international economic position of the country. Trade with the West is declining, and commitments within CEMA are mounting. While some other East European countries see a greater efficiency of this economic group in a harmonization of economic reforms programs, Romania resolutely denounces any turning toward a market economy. It believes that what is needed is "a greater CEMA contribution to the implementation of national economic goals of several member countries" (Premier Dascalescu), obviously without a more thorough reexamination of the economic policy to date.

In the course of the first 2 years of the 5-year plan (from 1986 to 1990), Romania did not reach the goals set in production and trade—as it was stated at the RCP National Conference—but readiness was expressed that "resolute measures" will be adopted and that "irresponsibility of some cadres" will be combated.

The consequences of the crisis—which in the opinion of the correspondent of Italian communist newspaper RINASCITA "assumed dramatic proportions in the past few years"—will therefore probably be increasingly felt through expressions of political dissatisfaction in the future.

Mojsov Thanks Romania's Ceausescu for Message

AU302109 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Dec 87 p 5

["To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania," message of thanks from Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, for national day greetings]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania,

On behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf, I express heartfelt thanks for the greetings you extended to us on the Republic Day.

I recall with great satisfaction our meeting and the fruitful talks we recently held, and I express my belief that the relations of friendship and good neighborliness and the the many-sided cooperation between our countries will successfully develop in the future, too.

Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Dizdarevic Interviewed on International Ties

AU301626 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Dec 87 p 2

[TANJUG report on interview with Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, by DANAS—date and place not given]

[Text] Zagreb, 21 Dec—"This is a time when Yugoslavia needs to take significantly greater and specific action in international relations in order to secure its position and realize its own interests." This was emphasized, among other things, by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, in an interview published in the latest edition of the Zagreb weekly, DANAS.

"When Tito was alive and when our internal situation was much more stable and prosperous and our social thought and practice were in a great, creative ascent, it could happen that our diplomatic service in some areas began to doze and neglect what it had to do. At that time it was enough for Tito, with his personal standing and Yugoslavia's reputation, to pass through these areas and stamp out our weaknesses and for years after such visits, there was more active involvement, and relations were better. That does not exist now, so today there is a great need for our diplomacy to open doors and gates, as our needs and requirements are greater and we must make tremendous efforts in order, for example, to secure a greater economic breakthrough for Yugoslavia in the world," Raif Dizdarevic said.

In answer to a question on relations with the EC, Dizdarevic replied that Yugoslavia is paying much attention to cooperation with Europe. It is said that Yugoslavia should turn more toward Europe and that it has worn itself out with the nonaligned countries, in some global

arrangements, etc. Our policy of nonalignment has never separated us from cooperation in the area where we are linked with countries by such a long tradition of cooperation and joint existence, because the policy of nonalignment itself leans toward cooperation instead of confrontation, division, aggression, pressure, inequality, etc. Dizdarevic continued that it is often thought that cooperation with Europe means cooperation only with Western Europe. Cooperation with Europe means cooperation with both Western and Eastern Europe and with those who are in bloc groupings and those who are not.

"In 1992 the European Community becomes a unified instead of a joint market. This means that Yugoslavia's market must become much more unified than it is now and that we adapt much more quickly to the standards that will prevail in a European uniform market in order for us to be able to survive and participate in it," Dizdarevic emphasized among other things.

Responding to a question on current Yugoslav-Israeli relations, Dizdarevic pointed out that we have had no diplomatic relations with that country for a full 20 years for well-known reasons. Recently, this has become, as he said, the "constant subject" of Yugoslav foreign policy talks. We did not follow the example of others even then (in 1967 when Israel as the sole aggressor annexed the occupied territories) and we cannot now. We have our principles, and they are probably well-founded," emphasized Raif Dizdarevic.

Dizdarevic Receives Vietnamese Official

LD281432 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 28 Dec 87

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Dec (TANJUG)—Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign afairs, had talks today with Nguyen Co Thach, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and the minister of foreign affairs of Vietnam, who paid a short visit to Belgrade.

Particular attention was devoted to the problem of Cambodia and an interest was expressed in the Cambodian problem being solved in a peaceful way, through dialogue, as soon as possible. Raif Dizdarevic stressed Yugoslavia's support for the initiatives of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, which enjoy the broad support of the Cambodian people and of international public opinion.

Minister Nguyen Cop Thach also had a meeting with Nevenko Neralic-Milovojevic, co-chair of the Yugoslav-Vietnamese Committee for Economic Cooperation and a member of the FEC. In the talks, it was stated that there is an unsatisfactory situation in economic cooperation between Vietnam and Yugoslavia and consideration was given to ways of improving it.

Mikulic's State of Health Reported 'Good'

LD060919 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0838 GMT 6 Jan 88

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jan (TANJUG)—The state of health of FEC President Branko Mikulic is good. According to a statement by the management of the Military Medical Academy in Belgrade, his acute infection has been completely overcome. A council of doctors has decided that, for preventive medical reasons, Branko Mikulic will recuperate in the Military Medical Academy for a few more days.

FEC Considers 1988 Development Resolution

LD052205 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1533 GMT 5 Jan 88

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jan (TANJUG)—At its session today the FEC (presided over by Milos Milosavljevic) considered information on the coordination of stances on the resolution for socioeconomic development policy for 1988 and the basic accompanying documents.

According to a statement by the Federal Secretariat for Information, a working meeting was held during the day in the FEC with the presidents of the Executive Councils of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces at which opinions were exchanged on uncoordinated issues in connection with the passing of the resolution, the budget of the federation, the balance of payments, changes and amendments to the law on foreign currency dealings, cover for exchange rate differences and other issues.

Several proposals and suggestions were made at the meeting, and the FEC will put forward its stances on these.

Ckrebic Speaks on Socioeconomic Situation

LD031425 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1021 GMT 3 Jan 88

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 3 Jan (TANJUG)—The past year has been characterized by many difficulties, such as large-scale indebtedness to foreign countries, losses in the economy, and the crisis in the political system, among others, but also the settling of accounts with deviant phenomena. The coming year heralds great uncertainty and a series of changes, the solution to which has not yet been defined and examined precisely, Dusan Ckrebic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium stated in the new year edition of PRIVREDNI PREGLED.

The depth of the economic crisis requires radical measures and radical policy shifts, but account must then be taken of the victims as well, and not only the successes. As is well-known, there are no successes without victims, Ckrebic stressed. [passage omitted]

Replying to a question about the interdependence of politics and economics, Dusan Ckrebic recalled that there is an ideological basis, which was laid down at the 13th LCY Congress, according to which industry and beyond—our economy—should be emancipated from and spared political tutorage.

Mere insistence on respecting the operation of economic laws, the market character of business operations, respecting realistic economic categories, the liberation of economic subjects and putting them in a position where they make independent decisions and bear responsibility—all this is in line with the weakening of the domination of politics, and with it also the state, over the economy. It now remains for these proclamations to be realized in practice. [passage omitted]

A logical order of things must be the starting point. Reduce social costs by abolishing and rationalizing organs and organizations of the sociopolitical communities, from the Federation to the municipality. For example, today in the country, we have eight Executive Councils, each of which is, in numerical terms, at least like the Government of France. And this is not to mention those powerful Presidencies in the state structure and sociopolitical organizations, the numerous and diversified municipal executive advisory bodies, or councils and so forth. [passage omitted]

Replying to a question on the extent to which the party, viewed as a whole, is prepared for radical changes in the political and economic system, Dusan Ckrebic said that the LC is open to all changes in the economy and society, except those that would lead us away from the terrain of socialism and self-management—and such tendencies do exist.

I believe that we have plenty of room for radically perfecting the political and economic system without losing our own socialist and self-managing course and orientation.

The forthcoming LCY Conference, set to be held at the end of March, has the aim of making the LCY and its leaderships and organs resolute in resolving social problems, establishing unity on the country's key questions, considering and removing ideological differences on the important questions of the further development of the political and economic system, and of increasing the action capability of leaderships and organizations in the implementation of what has been agreed, especially everything contained in the stances of the 13th LCY Congress.

Orlandic Comments on Economic Situation

AU032035 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26-27 Dec 87 p 6

[Lj. Mudresa report on speech by Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the Ivangrad LC Conference on 25 December]

[Text] Ivangrad, 25 Dec—Some current questions on the realization of the social and financial consolidation of Ivangrad Commune's economy and its quicker socioeconomic development, as well as the tasks of the LC were discussed at the debate that last several hours, held by the Ivangrad LC Communal Conference. Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, took part in the work of the conference.

Vladimir Babovic, president of the Communal LC Committee, spoke at length about the current socioeconomic relations in Ivangrad Commune. As was said, the overall situation in Ivangrad Commune is very complex and difficult. The situation is aggravated by the uncertain future of the cellulose factory and bankruptcy proceedings at the Mermer Works Organization. However, even under such circumstances, some parts of the associated labor have good results. Taking part in the work of the Ivangrad LC Communal Conference today, among other things, Marko Orlandic said the following:

"The grave economic and financial situation in the Republic and the country has been acquiring a political dimension at an increasing rate. That situation stimulates defeatism and discourages work. Moreover, it is seriously threatened with social tensions because the standard of living of working people and citizens has been constantly aggravating over several years."

Speaking about the recent FEC anti-inflation measures, Orlandic said:

"It is now of decisive importance to the FEC and the SFRY Assembly to put the new Anti-Inflation Program in operation and to do so at a rate that will ensure that initial results, which are necessary for the stabilization of the overall situation in the country, are achieved as early as the beginning of the next year. Any prolongation, skipping over a stage connected with the implementation of the program, any disunity over this issue, vacillation, inconsistency, or inability to realize the set tasks in time would really have serious and unforeseeable consequences and could bring about a situation which, objectively speaking, we would not be able to control."

Speaking about the current socioeconomic situation in the Ivangrad Commune, Orlandic said:

"Economic crisis has affected all parts of the country, particularly the less developed ones. The less developed a region is, the worse the situation is. This is confirmed by the situation in Ivangrad Commune, which has been lagging behind the others in development, which belongs to the group of the least developed communes in Montenegro, and which for a long time, over a decade now, has had very unfavorable economic results."

Orlandic then dwelled upon less-developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and pointed out:

"The social community at large cannot ignore the problems that appear in the life and development of less-developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province, of Kosovo, just as a republic cannot ignore problems in the development of its less-developed communes."

Speaking about constitutional changes, Marko Orlandic pointed out that the public debate on the draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution that is to come about soon, should present a democratic forum for verifying the proposed changes. It should show whether those otherwise significant and big changes will suffice to overcome mistakes which have generated an extremely unfavorable situation in the material sphere, i.e. the social reproduction, and in the political relations in the country, particularly relations in the Federation, and it should make its contribution to the possible amendments in the direction that would affirm the strategic orientations of the LCY and stimulate a quicker solution of economic, social, political, and moral crisis.

Stressing that the process occurring at the LCY shows that the grassroots are no longer ready to be reconciled to declarations, Orlandic said:

"They demand justifiably and openly that stands be made in a democratic procedure and that their unified and consistent implementation in practice is ensured.

"Almost plebiscitary, the LCY membership is demanding stricter responsibility from both individuals and organs, which is undoubtedly a positive fact and a manifestation of awareness and responsibility for the situation in the LC and in our entire society. One must not fail to fulfill those demands because this would provoke even more defeatist tendencies in the LC, Marko Orlandic said in conclusion.

Dragosavac Says CC Must Try To Achieve Unity
LD031802 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1210 GMT 3 Jan 88

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jan (TANJUG)—The LCY Central Committee must come to the conclusion that unless unity can be achieved, the leadership, as Tito and Kardelj said in their time, does not have the right to be at the head of the revolution. It would then be correct and honest to leave this to other people because Yugoslavia has people who could do this well and operate in a more united way. Divisions obviously exist. We should start from this fact, discuss it openly and make critical analyses with the aim of intending to change it and unite. This was stressed By Dusan Dragosavac, a member of the LCY Central Committee, in a New Year interview to GLAS SLAVONIJE.

Turning to the activity of the public information media, Dragosavac said that there are no cases of the press in any republic or province making a critical analysis of their leadership, but, when it is a question of others, then this is done without risk and problems. There are also journalists—a small number—who can, Dragosavac added, spit on the revolution, the leaderships, on whole peoples, but if they praise their leader then nothing will happen to them. However, if they write something against him, however justified they were in doing so, the possibility is quickly found of "sorting the matter out." Why should the LC not discuss this, too?

Answering a question as to whether the LCY statute was being violated increasingly often and increasingly crudely, Dragosava noted that as far as responsibility and punishments are concerned, particularly in the party, here great care and reasonableness must be exercised. If you put forward your point of view in party organizations and forums, then no one can call you to account for this. Of course, everyone can discuss what has been said and by whom, but there can be no accountability for stances and opinions put forward at party meetings. Without democracy in the party, stressed Dragosavac, there can be no democracy in society.

Explaining his statement at the 11th Plenum of the LCY Central Committee and his opinion on the responsibility of Fadilj Hodza, Dragosavac said that a climate had been created in which it was almost proclaimed that Hodza was to blame for everything. A climate was created that reached red hot temperatures—there were even calls for him to be hanged—as if that would solve all the problems.

In a part of the public domain a polarization came about, whereby questions were asked as to how anyone could even dare to defend Hodza. Many would even be prepared to do away with advocates for Hodza in his trial. This shows the sort of climate we have created. If it is necessary to find where the blame is for this situation, which is a bad one, and if we are to try to remove the causes, then a completely different approach is demanded. This campaign actually damages this, said Dusan Dragosavac in an interview to GLAS SLAVONIJA.

Velika Kladusa SAWP Official Resigns
LD041423 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1227 GMT 4 Jan 88

[Text] Velika Kladusa, 4 Jan (TANJUG)—After the replacement of the whole LC Municipal Committee and president of the Municipal Assembly, Serif Bic, president of the Presidium of the SAWP Municipal Committee, also resigned in Velika Kladusa. His resignation was accepted at a session of the municipal conference held just before the new year. Until the coming elections, Sefik Mustadanagic will assume this post. [item interrupted in mid-transmission]

Serbia's Milosevic Injured in Road Accident
LD041722 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1322 GMT 4 Jan 88

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jan (TANJUG)—A road accident occurred at 1815 last night on the Zagreb-Belgrade road

in the immediate vicinity of the Simanovci toll booth in which Slobodan Milosevic, president of the LC of Serbia Central Committee Presidium, sustained light injuries.

As stressed in the statement issued by the Information Center of the LC of Serbia Central Committee, the car, which was driven by Vukman Djurovic, a driver working for the LC of Serbia Central Committee, left the road and overturned because its rear tyres had burst.

Slobodan Milosevic was today discharging his routine duties in the Serb Central Committee, the statement says in conclusion.

Ljubicic 'Should Not Interfere' in Uzice Fraud

AU051132 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Dec 87 p 11

[Bogdan Cetnik article: "'Agreements' and Consequences," reprinted from Novi Sad DNEVNIK; no date given]

[Text] Let us begin with a quiz. First question: Do you know who N.N. from Ribasevina, near Titovo Uzice is? You do not know. You have lost, but, if it is any consolation, many others may lose because of the same N.N. That is the principle of schadenfreude. We have also lost because we do not know him either, but we know who does know him. That is not much to begin with.

At least we can reveal to you that Nikola Ljubicic and Slobodan Milosevic know him. According to Milomir Ristovic, president of the Titovo Uzice LC City Committee, they say that the man went to see them, had a nice chat, and told them all sorts of things about the "plot" of the communal (especially party) leadership against the aforementioned Serbian leaders and, among other things, the 8th session of the LC Central Committee of Serbia. It is true that they did not tell Ristovic who the person concerned was, but Ljubicic told Ristovic that there was no need to look for him in "Jelova Gora" as he was not there and that Slavko Zaric (arrested for stealing) should be allowed home.

Back to the quiz and the question: What is "Jelova Gora" and who is Slavko Zaric? The answers are already known. "Jelova Gora" is the collective from which 300 million dinars were stolen and where 12 people were arrested on suspicion of fraud, one of whom was the man Nikola Ljubicic tried to defend, Slavko Zaric. We still do not know why. Neither do we know whether Slavko Zaric is one more in our line of Fikret Abdics, as asserted by the communal party leadership in Titovo Uzice (and others responsible for such activities). It is known, however, that at the time of this incident N.N. was in Belgrade telling the highest leaders about the "Uzice leadership's secret agreement to discredit Nikola Ljubicic."

The communal party leadership denies this, but is now being attacked by the Titovo Uzice newspaper VESTI, which is demanding the heads of the president and secretary of the Titovo Uzice LC Communal Committee and threatening to send a delegation to Belgrade to tell all. The communal leadership has answered this attack and threat (it seems in a well-argued way) and this response was identical to that of the Titovo Uzice Veterans Federation.

This answer consists more or less of the following: Full support was given to the LC Communal Committee but the accusations by VESTI Communists (LC members) were rejected as unfounded. Nikola Ljubicic was also reproached, and it was emphasized that a statesman should not interfere in "lowly matters" that are exclusively the domain of the investigating and judicial organs, but the veterans assessed the work of the communal committee's president and secretary to be exceptionally good.

It was reaffirmed that the LC Communal Committee session devoted to the conclusions and stances of the 8th session of the LC Central Committee of Serbia had been held and that disputing it (which is what VESTI is now doing) was even a slander on Petar Gracanin, the new president of the SR of Serbia, who participated in the work of this session and, among other things, said that he was content with the session's discussions. It was also affirmed that the speech by Milomir Ristovic, president of the Titovo Uzice LC Communal Committee, at the celebratory session of the Veterans Federation was not contentious but, on the contrary, very useful. The Titovo Uzice veterans now demand "the whole truth."

No one knows yet what N.N. from Ribasevina and those he spoke to will say to that. But it is certain that the "whole truth" would be a good thing both for Titovo Uzice and for those who care about justice and law and the implementation of the conclusions of the 8th session of the LC Central Committee of Serbia, as well as the unity sought at it.

Titovo Uzice Communists Condemn Paper's Claims

LD292230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1251 GMT 29 Dec 87

["Report by the Titovo Uzice LC Municipal Committee Presidium: What MLADINA Wants Will Never Happen"—TANJUG headline]

[Excerpt] Titovo Uzice, 29 Dec (TANJUG)—The Presidium of the Titovo Uzice LC municipal committee, at a session held on 28 December, angrily condemned the action of the editorial staff of the Ljubljana MLADINA, which in its 25 December issue tried in an impermissible way to compromise not only certain people, but the whole Titovo Uzice area, in particular the Communists of this town, and members of the top leadership of the SR of Serbia and the SFRY.

A report from this session states that member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium Radmila Andjelkovic and Executive Secretary of the Serbian LC Central Committee Milomir Minic took part in its work.

"MLADINA's claim, the report goes on to say, that Comrade Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency and national hero, who comes from this region, and is "mixed up" in the well-known "case of Jelova Gora" into which regular, legally founded investigative proceedings are being conducted, as the public knows, represents an insult not just for Comrade Ljubicic, but for all the communists and honest citizens of Titovo Uzice.

"Comrade Nikola Ljubicic is among those people who, through their struggle and bravery in the war, though their work and principled behavior in peace, have gained undivided respect and popularity among the people. For this reason the attempt to discredit him in such an inconsiderate way is something that the communists of Titovo Uzice reject with disgust, aware and once again convinced of the fact that the enemy does not discriminate in the means he uses to attain his goals, attempting to destroy the unity of the LC and to shake its decisiveness," the report states. [passage omitted]

Spiljak Comments on 'Centralization'

AU041829 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Dec 87 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Spiljak's 'Theses' on Serbia at War and Peace"]

[Text] Speaking about relations in Yugoslavia in his speech to the sociopolitical aktiv and students in the 12th class of the LC Central Committee of Croatia political school in Velika Gorica, Mika Spiljak said among other things:

"You see, if you follow the press a little more closely, and especially the Belgrade press including the so-called 'tabloids', they widely say: 'Serbia won the wars but lost in peacetime.' That is a broad and very wide-spread tendency that is trying to change the system in the direction of centralization, toward majority voting and the imposition of the opinions of the majority on those who do not agree with them. They therefore also make speeches: 'No to the equality of the republics and provinces, no to the equality of peoples and nationalities, we need equality of individuals...'

"That is a very nice slogan, and we are for the equality of individuals, but we must take account of the fact that we are a complex community, with very great historical, economic, and political differences and diverse traditions etc.," said Mika Spiljak.

Slovenia's Kucan Speaks on Economy

LD042005 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 4 Jan 88

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 4 Jan (TANJUG)—The most important republican award in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia for exceptional results in the field of the economy—the Boris Kraigher prizes—were this year awarded to five prominent workers in industry: Breda Blaznik, Rudi Dujc, Tomaz Kosir, Rafael Mavri, and Avgust Senicar. [passage omitted]

Milan Kucan, president of the Slovene LC Central Committee, spoke at the formal presentation of the prizes. Pointing out the necessity for changes in the economy and the way we conduct business, he advocated that our economic development policy be finally turned over to those who, by their economic and business results and their orientation toward and capacity for development, contribute to making a breakthrough in competition on the world market and facilitate contact with modern technologies, and organizational and market know-how. However, in practice we are still witnesses of persistent aspirations for economic policy to be conducted by those who in their idleness and lack of creativity hide behind ideological and politicized formulas of social justice, who can bring us nothing except equality in poverty and the life on the margins of Europe. This would, in fact, Kucan then said, be an orientation toward a direction of development leading us backward into a socialism of the bureaucratic, statist, and realistic model, devoid of the democratic mobilization of creative potentials of society and devoid of the stimulation of creative work and the ideas of individual workers.

The state in relation to the economy, Kucan continued, and the federal state in relation to the republics, have never had more authority than they have now, nor have results ever been poorer than today's. Accumulation has fallen to a negligible level, as has income. Losses have now increased in an abnormal way even among good collectives. Personal incomes are stagnating in real terms. There are increasing difficulties in repaying the foreign debt. Production is being halted. Again we are being threatened with vouchers and the "voucher" economy, and social tensions and conflicts are intensifying in society, Milan Kucan stressed.

Kucan rejected theses according to which self-management is to blame for our current situation because self-management, he believes, if we mean by that worker control over income, the results of labor, and expanded reproducton, is virtually non-existent anyway. By all accounts some other truth is correct—namely that the state is neither a good nor a wise householder. It is better to say "no" decisively now and not assent to those solutions in the economic system and economic policy which, to achieve the acceptable goals, come up with inappropriate instruments and economic activities in which there are insufficient guarantees for implementing these goals, than to continue with the intensification of

conflicts in society and hopelessness. This is what it is like now with the resolution on economic policy for this year. Its goals cannot be achieved, particularly without the appropriate changes in the Law on Foreign Exchange, in the way opted for by the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, which would stimulate and integrate export production and imports, and also without prices being freed.

In no way is it a matter of unconstructive stances because circumstances are too serious and here failing to face up to the problem benefits absolutely no one. We have decided on a developed socialist society, capable of accepting the challenges of modern world development. We could only have had such an orientation, because any other decision would have betrayed both the expectations as well as the sacrifices of the generation that laid the foundations of socialist relations in our country, as well as the ambitions of the generation that is only now arriving on the social stage. We should now stick to this decision, even at the price of conflict; without it real progress is impossible.

This is the decision made by the Slovene Assembly and LC, and this is the message of the meetings in the Chamber of Economy, the open letter of the Republican Council of the Slovene Trade Unions, and the session of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference. This is no kind of manipulation of bureaucratic political structures and the top people in them. Behind this decision there lies the practical and authentic interest of the Slovene economy and its most energetic work organizations. They have no other room for maneuver other than room on the fastidious world market, the increase in production and income necessary for their reproduction and development, for the general and joint needs of the Slovene economy, for the payment of contributions for the functioning of the federation, and for the more rapid development of the less developed republics and Kosovo. Especially now, after the new administratively fixed relation between prices, which has expressly hit precisely the manufacturing industry. [passage omitted]

I believe events will confirm such an assessment. I am also convinced that such stances are in no way just in the interest of Slovenia. They are in the interest of all Yugoslavia and its existence as a socialist, self-managing, democratic, and federal community. This is why we in Slovenia are proposing them. Lastly, it must not be forgotten that our nations and nationalities came together in the SFRY because of socialism, because of the possibilities of greater success in common construction, and the affirmation of new social relations, which is also an affirmation of each one of the nations and nationalities.

If there is not enough success in this task, if the effort to achieve this basic goal does not bear fruit, then the meaning of such a community's survival and its essence will be brought increasingly into question. Precisely because of this, and as a protest against such a danger, we are convinced that only a decision in favor of those paths that lead to a society such as we in Yugoslavia again opted for at the 13th LCY Congress is in the interests of all Yugoslavia, of all its nations and nationalities, of their working classes, and of the working class of Yugoslavia. Our great responsibility in this connection is primarily to provide our proposals and stances with sufficient specialist and sociopolitically balanced arguments that will give our conviction foundation and justification in the eyes of others who will be sufficiently clear, convincing, and democratic for us to be able to achieve, with their help, togetherness in social actions everywhere in Yugoslavia where these ideas are shared, and that covers a wide area. This is certainly a more successful, useful, and democratic path than escaping into blockades and conditions where decisions are being adopted in the Federal Assembly, said Milan Kucan.

Finally, Milan Kucan stressed that there is no doubt that the more strained conditions, and administrative, short term and often arbitrary economic policy, which is now leading us not out of the crisis, but rather to the extreme boundaries of our endurance, have strained the situation in Slovene industry as well, particularly in the manufacturing industry, currently placing Slovenia's economy and its industrial structure in an extremely critical state. This obliges us to seriously and responsibly consider not just conditions of economic activity, the economic system, and economic policy, but ourselves as well. The concept of Slovene economic and industrial development up to now, its organization, orientations, structure of qualifications, education system, and many other things. Practice shows that the logic of survival of the state, of bare existence in the shelter, however safe that may be, is now significantly nearer to the Slovene economy taking into account the constant pressures on the state this brings, for protection, help, concessions, and exceptions, said Milan Kucan, among other things.

Kosovo Paper on Albanian Nationalism

AU311055 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 27 Dec 87 p 7

[V. Surroi commentary: "Waiting for a Long-Departed Train"]

[Text] In accordance with the logic of times of great crises, the period we are now going through is accompanied by the appearance of recollections of the past, old ideas, and the search for emotional props. There is everything: war memories, prewar memories, and ideas that assume their coloring from a whole gamut of historical events. The most interesting tendency, and probably that which will make the most profound mark on this "recollection of times past" (as Proust said in another

context), is the sometimes legal and sometimes illegal revival of the obsolete and long-condemned idea of the nation state. Taking the pulse of the organized activity of Albanian nationalism and irredentism tells us that its basic platform of founding an Albanian national state in the Yugoslav territories inhabited by Albanians has still not been surrendered. It is a fact that, in contrast to the extreme emigres gathered around Leke, the son of King Ahmet Zogu, who in his publications openly states that his ultimate goal is the foundation of a "democratic and ethnic Albania" under Zogist rule and including all the Balkan territories where Albanians live, nationalist emigres in Western Europe have declared as their platform the formation of an Albanian nation state within the Yugoslav federation, including Kosovo and those areas of Macedonia, Serbia, and Montenegro where Albanians live.

The political platform announced in the shape of dozens of demands at the recent nationalist demonstrations in Switzerland and published in the hostile emigre paper ZERI I KOSOVES nevertheless starts and finishes with this primary claim and lacks any further ideological or political explanation of what such a nation state will look like. It is merely suggested that "The People's Movement for the Republic of Kosovo" [PMRK] is making this demand in the name of the people (which?), and identifies the claim with Marxism-Leninism (!).

Stalinism as a Guarantee [subhead]

Leaving aside the fact that an organization does not acquire legitimacy by relying upon the name of the people ("the people" is a broad political term and begs the question of how and in what way the people choose the organization as their sole representative), the question of how the PMRK seeks to solve problems demands particular attention. Though they rely on Marxism-Leninism, this issue is somewhat obfuscated, since national prosperity is sought in national exclusiveness, and every class component is lost. If, according to them, the basic criterion for the organization of a state is that of nationality, then it is primarily nationalism that must give legitimacy to its ideopolitical thrust, because this is the sole ideology that is able to maintain the cohesion of a nation state, while the order of such a state can only be maintained by centralism.

This broaches some more issues. If national centralism is to be the basis of the new state order of this new Albanian nation state in Yugoslavia, what guarantee can there be that the broad strata of the populace, the workers' class, and the peasantry in particular will be better off? As great a guarantee as Stalinism has provided, wherever it has manifested itself in the world. Second, if nationalism (in this case, of the Stalinist variety) is the leading ideology, apart from guarantees for the Albanian populace, what guarantees can be given to the populace of other nationalities who would be living in this state? None, because the cohesion of the nation state is irreconcilable with the expression of the full national identity of "other" nationalities. Third, what guarantee can the formation of a new Albanian nation state offer to the SFRY, as regards its territorial integrity? Only a dubious one, since, even though they promise that the new nation state would remain within the borders of Yugoslavia, if the basic principle of national cohesion is maintained as the fundamental reason for founding the nation state, why should not this principle be applied in its entirety, involving national cohesion on a larger scale, and incorporating parts of Yugoslavia, Albania, and parts of Greece? The question then arises of what guarantees can be given for the security of the Balkans and Europe as a whole.

Founding Peoples and Others [subhead]

The logic of the link between nationalism and nation states under our circumstances has not, of course, been observed merely in the case of Albanian nationalism. After the "Mass Movement" in Croatia, analysis demonstrated that the key ideological spirit feeding Croatian nationalism was precisely the notion of Croatia as a nation state of the Croats, in which others were mere tenants, or as Dr Jovan Miric put it at the time, the concept of the state as a "product of the national spirit." In the end, a member of the national leadership, Krste Crvenkovski, fell from his position during those years, because of his declaration of his political platform in VJESNIK, according to which the non-Macedonian nationalities in Macedonia would realize their national identity only through the Macedonian national identity, and not vice versa.

It seems that this platform is still alive, or has revived since the outbreak of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in 1981. In the SR of Macedonia, in the name of the struggle against Albanian nationalism, specific measures have been taken for years on end that are nothing other than the gradual enforcement of the platform of the nation state. For example, in enforcing the equality of languages and alphabets, the notion of a state language has surfaced—the Macedonian language, which is supposed to dominate the life of society. Therefore the request of the Liria elementary school in Skopje, that the seal and inscription of the school should be in both Macedonian and Albanian, is unacceptable to this platform, because jeopardizing the state language means jeopardizing the concept of the nation state. Place names come under this heading too; these must be used in their Macedonian form, because it must be seen that the territory is historically that of the founding people of the nation state, in which other nationalities do not have the status of founders. Another aspect of this platform, as has emerged during the fall of this year, is the new formula for the education of all the nationalities of the SR of Macedonia in the Macedonian language. Political arguments explain that this is the way to reinforce

brotherhood and unity and combat Albanian nationalism, something which at any rate accords with the anachronistic arguments of nation states, according to which brotherhood and unity can only be attained through the cultural identity of the founding people, and in no other way.

"Our Internal Affairs" [subhead]

In reply to a Pristina intellectual in the pages of DANAS, the Macedonian poet Gane Todorovski levels the accusation of "interfering in the internal affairs of the SR of Macedonia," thus showing exceptionally clearly what statism means under the present circumstances of the Yugoslav federation. Its extreme form as exhibited by Todorovski, according to whom we must live "in our nation states" and communicate among each other in the spirit of international justice (which does not tolerate interference in internal affairs) is in any case an inexhaustible wellspring of nationalism and one of the symptoms of the disintegration of the Yugoslav federation. Similar signs of disintegration, although clad in the garb of unitarism, are claims from platforms of nation states as represented by the style of the "Memorandum" than states that "Serbia desires neither more nor less that other republics in its constitutional order," and which find outlet in the nationalist slogans shouted at recent demonstrations, such as "Kosovo is Serbia" and "Serbian Kosovo." Although accompanied by shouts and promises that this is the way to protect Yugoslavia from Albanian irredentism, this is in fact the way that the platform of the nation state first finds its voice, starting from the principle of national cohesion. In the name of the defense of the Serbian and Montenegrin people in Kosovo, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo must first find its statehood, to be followed by Vojvodina.

Three Words and One Question [subhead]

The common element in all this enthusiastic gesticulation about states is statism, and nationalism as both the cause and consequence of all this flailing about. Is there any room left for bureaucracy? Of course there is, because bureaucracy must at all costs maintain its own position, and not seldom presents itself as the guardian of national interests, primarily defending the nation state as a platform and specific exemplar.

The words bureaucracy, statism, and nationalism are part of our everyday political dictionary, very common in the political discourse of the life of our society. One of the questions that could probably be raised at the next LCY conference, when considering the background to these phrases in our lives, is why people are still waiting for the long-departed train of the nation state—especially now, at the time of the constitutional changes, and more than 4 decades after the victory of the revolution, whose concept of the state was utterly different.

Jail Terms for Provoking Racial Hatred Cut

LD051639 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1449 GMT 5 Jan 88

[Text] Pristina, 5 Jan (TANJUG)—The Criminal Council of the Kosovo Supreme Court has reduced from 6 to 5 years imprisonment the punishment of Bajram Ukhadjaj from Decani who was sentenced last year in the Pec District Court for the criminal act of provoking racial, national, and religious hatred. His brother, Muhemet Ukhadjaj, was also sentenced at that time in his absence for the same criminal act; he remains outside Yugoslavia.

From 1962 to 1972 they perpetrated violence against the Lazarevic and Djurisic families from the vicinity of Decani and, with material assistance from the Decani municipality and the Kosovo Assembly, they purchased land from them at a significantly reduced price.

The Kosovo Supreme Court, it was announced today, annulled the verdict of the Pec District Court, according to which Isuf Hasani, likewise from Decani, was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment for the criminal act of provoking racial, national, and religious hatred. This was done, it is alleged, because of major infringements of the provisions of the criminal procedure, so the case was sent back to the Pec District Court. The indictment against Hasani accused him of, between 1964 and 1973, ill-treating the now deceased Stanica Pesic, from whom he also purchased land, while being similarly assisted financially by the Decani municipality and the Kosovo Assembly.

Statistics Body Issues 1987 Birth Rate Data

LD031102 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0148 GMT 3 Jan 88

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 3 Jan (TANJUG)—For the first time in the postwar period, a fall in natural increment was recorded in 1987 in a region of Yugoslavia—0.3 per 1,000 in Vojvodina. This means that in this province there were less births than deaths last year.

According to figures from the Federal Statistics Institute, the "white plague" is also threatening Croatia (natural increment of 1.3), Serbia (2.3), and Slovenia (3.4 per 1,000). Demographers estimate that a negative natural increment of the population can be expected in these regions as early as the beginning or middle of the next decade.

This trend is mainly the consequence of the decline in the birth rate. On a countrywide basis, the number of births per 1,000 inhabitants fell from 30.3 per 1,000 in 1950 to 13.3 in 1987. The lowest birth rate was recorded in Vojvodina (11.5), in Serbia (12.6), Croatian (12.8), and Slovenia (14.2 per 1,000). The mortality rate over the past year was roughly the same as previously, and is about 9 per 1,000.

In 1987, a significant exception in the birth rate was in Kosovo—29.9 per 1,000 (of the 357,135 babies born in Yugoslavia last year, over 55,000 were born here). However, the number of births is on the decline in this region too. Thus last year in the province, the "psychological barrier" of 30 babies per 1,000 inhabitants was nevertheless almost broken. [passage omitted]

General Comments on Temporary Measures

AU051704 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Jan 88 p 1

[J.K. report: "The Temporary Measures Are a Bad Solution for the Yugoslav People's Army"]

[Text] Since the federal budget was not passed and a law on the temporary financing of the federation was passed instead, we asked Lieutenant General Nikola Cubra to tell us what this means for the Yugoslav People's Army.

"From the point of view of financing the Yugoslav Peoples Army, these temporary measures are, in fact, no solution. The law that was passed only enables us to meet some obligations in the first half of January. For the normal financing of the Army it is necessary for the entire sum (3,840 billion dinars), as put forward in the federation's draft budget for this year, to be confirmed as soon as possible.

By keeping the financing of the Army at last year's level, we can meet only the expenses of everyday living. We cannot, however, contract production supplies, nor can we provide the normal funds for the purchase of weapons from home and abroad. As the Federal Chamber concluded, because of all this, the federal budget should definitely be passed by 20 January. And if a consensus is not reached even then, we will use constitutional regulations to enable the funds for the Army to be provided in some way, said Lieutenant General Nikola Cubra.

LCY Presidium Congratulations on Army Day

AU031635 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Dec 87 p 3

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Dec (TANJUG)—Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Presidium Members Vidoje Zarkovic, Dusan Ckrebic, Milanko Renovica, and Ivica Racan today visited the Presidium of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] and congratulated all Communists and YPA members on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the Day of the YPA, 22 December. Colonel General Georgije Jovicic, president of the Committee Presidium of the LCY Organization in the YPA, expressed thanks for the congratulations.

Renovica Named in 'Villa Carrington' Affair

AU292146 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 29 Dec 87

[Text] The physical volume of industrial production in Bosnia-Hercegovina should increase by 3 to 3.5 percent next year. It was said at a session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly that this is the lowest limit and industrial growth should not fall below it, because that would endanger the financing of other needs.

The republican assembly has also submitted a report that had been long awaited by delegates, as to the persons for whom apartments in the so-called Villa Carrington [named after the Dynasty television serial] in the center of Sarajevo are intended. It was announced that the Presidency of the Republic bought two apartments and two garages, for Milanko Renovica and Hajra Marjanovic. In addition, the Presidency paid a share for the purchase of an apartment for Milanko Renovica's son. This was a 2 and 1/2 room apartment, the second half of which was bought by the Drina Hydroelectric Power Station that employs Renovica's son.